The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Treaty in the Senate.

MILEAGE REFORM IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The discussion on the Mexican Treaty was regularly opened in Executive Session to-day. Mr. MASON made but a few remarks in favor of the report from the Foreign Committee, intending to close the debate in a regular speech. It is said the discussion was approached reluctantly by those who followed, some charging that the Treaty was calculated to involve us in a war, and others alleging that war was inevitable unless the Treaty was approved. The eighth article was also attacked on the grounds noticed in my dispatch, which was followed by the explanation that the Mexican Government reluctantly yielded the point to make Tehauntepec, Ventosa and Guaymas ports of entry for free goods, and in addition we are to have two free ports on the frontier, inaccessible to other nations. The locality of these ports is to be determined by the two Governments after a survey. It is, therefore, to our advantage to have but few free ports liable to be opened to other countries. It is understood this article will be amended. It is a singular fact that the free list contains none of the products of Vera Cruz—an evident omission on the part of Señor OCAMPO in the hurry of negotiation. The Republicans made no demonstration, to-day, as to their policy respecting the treaty.

THE QUESTION OF MILEAGE.

The bill reported to-day by the Committee on Ways and Means, curtailing the mileage of members, would save to the Treasury $190,000. The main question not having been ordered, the bill goes to the Speaker's table, to sleep for the balance of the session. Members from a distance generally opposed it, but the grand "slope" was on the Pacific side—California, Oregon and Washington exhibiting decided hostility.

IS THE PRINTER ELECTED?

Quite an excitement was produced in the House to-day, when Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, moved a correction of the Journal of yesterday, announcing that his name did not appear on it as voting for Mr. GLOSBRENNER for Printer. His vote, however, would only make a tie, and then the Speaker's vote would again elect Mr. FORD. Mr. RUFFIN's motion was submitted, but not acted on. It may be called up hereafter, and if the Journal be corrected, the Printer is not the Printer, and the balloting will have to be resumed.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The resolutions of the Senatorial Caucus have not been introduced in the Senate, and will not be until after Gov. BROWN makes his speech on Thursday, (Mr. SEWARD having the floor to-morrow,) as the effort will be to deprive Gov. BROWN of a chance to discuss them. This dodge will fail, as he will introduce them himself, and discuss them at the same time.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections, it is understood, will make no report in the case of WILLIAMSON *vs.* SICKLES. The contestant has failed to make out a *prima facie* case. He submits additional argument on Monday, but the Committee would prefer facts. The case now rests on his own affidavit of rumors he has heard. The examination, I learn, has been marked with great fairness, and has been free from any partisan feeling.

The contest between Messrs. COOPER and HOWARD, of Michigan, is set for Monday. The Baltimore cases are not yet before the Committee, the memorials being the only papers yet filed.

LAND CLAIMS.

The great Bastrop grant, lying in Louisiana, and willed by Mr. GIRARD to New-Orleans and Philadelphia, is now undergoing an examination by the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The same Committee will soon have under investigation the notorious Houmas grant, relative to which charges have been brought against certain Senators.

JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokees and Benge Keys, and the Peg delegates are here trying to sell to the United States their neutral lands, embracing McGee County, Kansas, a total of eight hundred thousand acres, in order to raise means to carry on their Government. The Administration opposes the purchase, although this land was forced on them in lieu of $500,000, to which they were entitled under the treaty.

A bill will be introduced in Congress providing for a separate Land Office, for the sale of this land fund, to be held in trust for the Indians.

THE TROUBLES IN TEXAS.

I learn from reliable authority that a correspondence is going on between Gov. HOUSTON and President BUCHANAN, touching the movements and purposes of Texas in view of the inaction on the part of Congress, and it is intimated that these two officials fully understand each other. Hon. MASON W. TAPPAN returned here this afternoon, after two weeks' absence on a visit home. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

It appears by a letter from the Secretary of State, communicated to the House in response to a resolution calling for a copy of the Emperor NAPOLEON's recent letter on the subject of commerce and free trade, that it has not been communicated to the Executive by the Government of France, nor has it been officially transmitted by the acting *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States at Paris. A printed copy, however, was transmitted by the latter for the information of the State Department, of which a translation has been made.

The sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, late of the African Squadron, has been ordered to Boston, and not New-York, as erroneously stated.

The records at the State Department show that the total number of persons embarking at foreign ports for the United States, during the year 1859, was 155,500, of whom 96,000 were males.

The Mexican Treaty was to-day debated for several hours in Executive session. Those who have not decided to oppose it say their minds are open to conviction. The fullest opportunity will be afforded for discussion.

The House Mileage bill, owing to the failure to order a vote on its passage, went to the Speaker's table, and takes its place the sixth or seventh on the calendar.

THE SENATORIAL PLATFORM FOR CHARLESTON.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Senatorial Democratic Caucus on Saturday. They vary essentially from those already printed in New-York, as the "Davis Resolutions":

1. *Resolved*, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution the States adopting the same acted as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, for the increased security of each, against dangers domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext, whether political, moral or religious, with the view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and by necessary consequence, serves to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2. *Resolved*, That negro Slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element of the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution can justify them or their citizens in open or covert attacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow. All such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledges to protect and defend each other, given by the States, respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligation.

3. *Resolved*, That the union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to person or property, so as, in the Territories—which are the common possession of the United States—to give advantages to the citizens of one State, which are not equally assured to those of every other State.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect or unfriendly character, possesses the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

5. *Resolved*, That, if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary and Executive authority do not possess the means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

6. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a Constitution, to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new Constitution decide for themselves whether Slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and "they shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

7. *Resolved*, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor "without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed," and the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which, being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, should be honestly and faithfully observed and maintained by all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of union, and that all acts of individuals or of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose, or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, revolutionary in their effect.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

On motion of Mr. MASON, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President to furnish a copy of any report made by Commissioners for marking boundaries between the United States and Great Britain.

The hour of meeting was fixed on and after Thursday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition for the modification of the tariff.

Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Claims, made a report, accompanied by a bill, explanatory of the act to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS moved to take up the bill authorizing the sale of arms to States, and regulating the appointment of Superintendents of Public Armories.

The question being on the amendment to appoint Superintendents from the officers of the Ordinance Corps.

Mr. HALE opposed it. He had examined the studies of the students of military academies, and found they contained nothing to fit them for these posts.

Mr. DAVIS said the Senator's remarks had no application to the bill.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the Senate then went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) ineffectually endeavored to introduce a resolution providing for the election of a Chaplain to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that it shall be the duty of the President to cause his Annual Message and Executive Documents to be printed, and copies delivered to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House in time for distribution at the commencement of each session of Congress; that said printing shall be executed by the Printer of the Senate and the Printer of the House, at the rates prescribed by law; provided that one-half the sum allowed for composition be allowed to each, and no more. It is also provided that 10,000 additional copies of the Message and Reports proper of the Departments and Bureaus, ommitting the statistics, be printed for the use of the Senate, and 25,000 for the House; and for each, 5,000 of the complete documents, in addition.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported a bill proposing in place of the present mileage to members of Congress, to allow twenty cents a mile, to be computed by a straight geographical line, and repealing all acts and parts of acts on this subject.

Mr. SHERMAN said some members receive from five to six thousand dollars mileage. Everybody admits that the present system is unequal and unfair. It was adopted at a time when it required as many weeks as it now does days to get here, and to pay members' expenses of travel, as well as loss of time. This state of affairs does not now exist. He had before him a table showing that a saving of two hundred thousand dollars per annum would be effected by the proposed reform. The amount provided by the bill is more than enough to pay the expenses of a member to and from Washington, traveling in the best style, with his wife and children, if the member has any.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) deprecated hasty legislation, and suggested that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. They should do nothing to place it in the power of wealthy men only to come here to serve the country.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that such a reference would be substantially a defeat of the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) wanted to know how the proposed straight line was to be ascertained.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that was to be determined by the Committee on Mileage.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) agreed with Mr. WASHBURNE, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The time consumed with the bill would cost more than it was worth.

The House refused to table the bill, 24 against 149.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) understood that the present rates are to be repealed and members be paid the actual expenses of themselves and families.

Mr. SHERMAN—No. Instead of forty as now, twenty cents per mile is to be allowed, and the distance computed by a straight geographical line, instead of by the rule heretofore employed.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said if the bill goes over this would be the last they would hear of it. He hoped a vote would be taken. It could be put on the passage now. Everybody understood it.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) desired that the bill be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It would be at the head of the calendar, with the exception of two or three Appropriation bills, and could therefore soon be reached.

Mr. SHERMAN preferred the question on its passage now, but would consent to a postponement till Tuesday next.

Mr. STANTON said he would reduce the mileage to ten cents per mile.

The House settled the demand for the previous question.

Mr. LOVEJOY said it was simply a bill to put the legislation of the country into the hands of ——

He was here loudly interrupted by cries of "Order."

The conclusion of the sentence was lost.

The question was taken on referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Negatived—77 against 107.

The original bill was read. It proposed after the 4th of March next, in lieu of the mileage now provided by the Act of 1856, the actual expenses of a member and family in coming to and returning from Washington to his place of residence be paid.

The bill reported by Mr. SHERMAN was a substitute for this, allowing twenty cents a mile to be computed by a straight geographical line, and cutting off constructive mileage.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, wanted to know how large a family the original bill included.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE said there should be some limitation of families, for while the followers of a patriarch from Noah would be provided for, a poor bachelor like himself would come here alone. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN replied that when the original bill came up to be acted on the limitation as to families could be fixed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) moved to table the subject.

Negatived, 35; against, 142.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, wanted to know whether the amendment would not absorb more money than the original bill?

Mr. SHERMAN replied in the negative.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE inquired what should be considered the family of a bachelor?

Mr. SHERMAN replied that his substitute had nothing to do with that. Families were spoken of in the original bill.

Mr. COCHRANE—Ah, but I want to come back to the family relation. [Laughter.]

Dilatory motions were made by opponents of the bill.

Finally the substitute reported by Mr. SHERMAN for the original bill was adopted. Yeas, 128; Nays, 14.

After other motions to delay, Mr. SHERMAN moved the previous question on its passage, saying that if this were not now ordered the bill would go over to the Speaker's table, and there could be no telling when it would be reached.

Further proceedings were interrupted by Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) rising to a privileged question. His name, upon the last vote for Printer yesterday, was not upon the journal. He wished to enter his motion to correct it. This movement created much interest all over the hall. By the entering of Mr. RUFFIN's name for Mr. GLOSBRENNER the election would be vitiated, as Mr. FORD obtained only a sufficient number to effect a choice, according to the announcement.

Mr. SHERMAN insisted that his own motion should be first put.

Mr. RUFFIN said he would hereafter bring up his question.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, (Am.,) remarked that he found his own name recorded twice, both for Mr. GLOSBRENNER and for Mr. SEATON, while he voted for the latter.

The Speaker (to Mr. STOKES) said it was not so on the record.

Mr. FLORENCE remarked that Mr. STOKES was reading from a newspaper.

Adjourned.

THE McLANE TREATY.

Mistakes of its Opponents Corrected.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

A communication on the Mexican Treaty, signed J. S. P., and dated, Washington, Feb. 24, appears in the *Tribune* of this morning, from which the following is an extract:

The most important subject before Congress at the present moment is the Mexican Treaty. This treaty was negotiated by Mr. McLANE, our Minister, with the man JUAREZ (pronounced Huarez), now heading a filibustering force in Mexico, and in possession of Vera Cruz. JUAREZ is a native Mexican and called an Indian. He is not in possession of the capital or the national archives, and confines himself, or is confined, to a corner of the country. His party, therefore, cannot be considered as the acting Government, or Government *de facto*; with whom alone it is our duty, and has hitherto been our established policy, to treat. The first objection to the treaty is thus on the score of good faith and honorable dealing. The next objection is, that the treaty is substantially a measure of annexation. It provides that we may throw troops into the country whenever and wherever we please, on the nominal plea of protecting transit routes, and the rights and interests of our citizens. The treaty in effect puts Mexico into our mouth. Under it we can either swallow her whole, or masticate and swallow her in pieces, as we shall prefer.

"The man JUAREZ," known as President JUAREZ, does not pronounce his name "Huarez," but Wharez. He is not "heading a filibustering force in Mexico," but he is heading the principle of Liberty and progress in that country, according to the wishes and with the support of nine-tenths of the people. JUAREZ is an Indian, whether called so or not. He is not "confined to a corner of the country." He can locate and maintain his Government in the capitals of sixteen of the Mexican States. San Luis Potosi recently petitioned the Constitutional Government to locate in that city. The Juarez Government can be considered as the acting Government, and is the Government *de facto*. "The first objection to the treaty" is not "on the score of good faith and honorable dealing." The treaty is the result of good faith and honorable dealing. "The next objection" is not "that the treaty is substantially a measure of annexation." On the contrary, under the treaty, annexation is impossible. The treaty does not "provide that we may throw troops into the country whenever and wherever we please, on the nominal plea of protecting transit routes and the rights and interests of our citizens." The treaty does not, "in effect, put Mexico into our mouth." It keeps Mexico out of our mouth. Under it we cannot "either swallow her whole, or masticate and swallow her in pieces, as we shall prefer." We can do nothing of the kind. Under the treaty, we are bound to respect the rights and the sovereignty of Mexico.

Your correspondent is just as good at making assertions as J. S. P., and he has the advantage of being sustained by facts, of which the following from the *Tribune* of to-day form a part:

"In the provinces MIRAMON does not appear to be gaining ground anywhere. Tamaulipas is comfortably quiet under the Constitutional Government. In Nuevo Leon the regular Constitutional elections were just about to come off. In the west and north MIRAMON's troops are slowly losing what little ground they have; and we hear of AURELIANO skirmishing at Halpam again, which show that MIRAMON's power is defied within twelve miles of the capital towards the South. MIRAMON is to take his wife with him on his new expedition, and it is said, a large quantity of gold, hoping, in case of defeat, to make good his escape by sea."

For the balance of facts as to what can, or cannot be done with Mexico under the treaty, the writer refers to the treaty itself.

J. S. P. continues:

"The treaty is thus a measure of vast national importance, involving as it does a fundamental change in the international relations of the two countries."

Correct: the sooner the fundamental international relations between the United States and Mexico change the better.

"One thing is certainly true; it is a subject of too much importance to be hurriedly settled in secret session of the Senate. It should be discussed in open day. The whole country should understand the question, in all its bearings."

Correct again; let us have open discussion, and the treaty is safe.

J. S. P., after expressing himself as above, appears to be suddenly lost. His red-hot Republican brain wanders. He talks wildly and incoherently. "Let us," he says, "know exactly what we are about;" "Slavery-spreading, disunion element of our federal politics;" "entangling alliance;" "maze of diplomacy." He wants everything "open and above board;" doesn't "want to get into any Mexican quagmires or dismal swamps." "If we are after Sonora, let us say Sonora. If it be other provinces, let us name them. If it be all Mexico, let us say so. We protest against doing things by stealth or under false pretenses."

Unfortunately, the country at large is not very well instructed as regards Mexican matters; but, fortunately, the people's brains are not generally so politically crazed as to render them incapable of comprehending that, in this Mexican Treaty, we have at last got something "above board"—something bereft of "false pretenses," and which will tell us exactly "what we are about."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes on this subject much in the same strain as "J. S. P."

"It is," says this correspondent, "one of the most serious steps ever taken by this Government, and proposes nothing more or less than a departure from our whole settled policy, and the inauguration of a system which is calculated, if not intended, to bring about an ultimate dissolution of the Union."

Your correspondent agrees with "Independent," that the recognition of the Liberal Constitutional Government of Mexico, and framing the treaty with that Government, "is one of the most serious steps ever taken by this Government, and proposes nothing more or less than a departure from our whole settled policy"—a policy which has gained for us the hatred of the Spanish-American countries, and caused us to lose their trade—a policy which has involved us in diplomatic quarrels with all, and belligerent demonstrations with some—a policy which has subjected us to injury, insult and scorn from every Spanish-American Power on this continent, and is rapidly stultifying our own Monroe doctrine within our own borders. God knows that it is time for a change in "our whole settled policy," which has already nearly brought about a "dissolution of the Union." And now, because, by a combination of circumstances, the solution of the Mexican problem, according to the treaty before the Senate, which any *statesman* with half an eye can see, will create a radical and favorable change in the politics of this country—a change calculated to bind the Union together in stronger bonds—because this solution happens to come under the auspices of a hated Administration, its opponents denounce the measure furiously, and make every effort to defeat it, in the hope of taking to themselves whatever glory there may be in it, at some future day, although, by so doing, they plunge the country into new difficulties, which in reality contain within themselves the germ of a dissolution of the Federal Union.

"Independent" says: "It is an insult to public intelligence to speak of commercial benefits to be claimed from a treaty with the head of a faction who has yet to be placed in power."

It is, in view of all the facts in the case, "an insult to public intelligence" in this country, to throw out such a remark as the above. It is an insult to the 10,000 strikers in the boot and shoe districts of Massachusetts who are now clamoring for work and for bread. The Mexican Treaty before the Senate, opens a field for that suffering branch of industry in Massachusetts, equal to all our Southern States, and yet, our violent free-labor advocates in their partisan zeal, and without knowing what they are talking about, say, "it is an insult to public intelligence to speak of commercial benefits to be derived from the treaty."

"Independent" continues: "The time has come when the country should know whether the Executive branch of the Government is to swallow up every other department, and appropriate powers expressly and exclusively reserved to Congress. The test cannot be made to soon or too decisively."

The time has come when the country should know whether a few politicians of *any party* are to swallow up every interest in the country, block the wheels of Government, and retard the progress of the nation.

"The test cannot be made too soon or too decisively."

Some of the rabid Republican journals suggest and threaten the impeachment of the President, because, as your correspondent understands it, he urgently advocates decided measures for the protection of American interests and American citizens in Mexico, as well as sustaining our national honor and dignity. The writer is no admirer of Mr. BUCHANAN, or supporter of his Administration. On the contrary, he considers himself a sound Republican; but, if the High Priests of that Party require its adherents to denounce every measure calculated to allay the political storm which is now raging over the land, because one Mr. BUCHANAN happens to be at the helm—or to oppose the advancement of our national interests and institutions, because a few politicians deem a delay of such results advisable—to forego the doctrine that European Powers must not interfere on this Continent, and agree that we must submit to insult and outrage from Powers which ought to respect us and look up to us, because it falls to the lot of a Democratic Administration to put us right in this respect—if this is the creed of the Republican Party, your correspondent respectfully desires to be counted out.

FROM ALBANY.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR MORGAN.

Progress of the Pro Rata Bill in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The *Pro Rata* bill was ordered to a third reading to-night by a vote of 66 to 39—23 being absent. Of the absentees, 10 are known to be in favor of the bill, and will vote Aye to-morrow. I think 2 or 3 of those in the affirmative to-night will be in the negative to-morrow. LEO.

From the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Although members on the *Pro Rata* bill will stand very nearly on its passage as they did on ordering it to a third reading, its passage is not regarded as certain. Of those voting in the affirmative to-night, five are supposed to be against the bill on its final passage. The friends of the bill depend on aid from the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad men to help them, and Mr. MILLER to-day moved to make the Susquehanna Railroad bill the special order for Thursday, but failed through objections being raised to the introduction of the resolution. The friends of *Pro Rata* claim 71 votes if the House is full. They may get 68, but even this seems now doubtful. At all events the vote will be very close.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The following Message was received from the Governor:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 27, 1860.

To the Senate and Assembly:

I deem it my duty again to call the attention of the Legislature to the imperative necessity which exists for increasing the revenue to be derived from our public works. I do this at this time because one-half of the ordinary session of the Legislature has passed without any decisive steps having been taken in that direction, and because there seems not to be a full appreciation of the duty imposed by the Constitution, to return to the financial policy which existed at the adoption of that instrument. In my recent annual Message, I said:

Prior to the year 1844, there were great differences in the position of the railroads with reference to the transportation of merchandise. While some of them were allowed to carry it during the entire year without limitation, others were permitted to do so only when the canals were closed and on payment of tolls, while one, at least, was absolutely forbidden to carry freight at all. In 1844, however, an approach to a more uniform system was made by giving to all roads that did not previously possess it the right to transport freight during the suspension of canal navigation, and by requiring all the railroads along the line of the Erie and Oswego canals to pay the same rates per mile on freight transported over them as it would have paid if carried on the canals. In 1847 all railroads along the Central line were permitted to carry freight the entire year, and required to pay tolls. In 1850 the same provisions were, by the general railroad act, made applicable to all railroads running parallel to and within 30 miles of any canal. In 1851 all tolls were abolished upon freight carried over railroads, under the expectation that the revenues from the enlarged canals would prove adequate to the payment of the interest upon the canal debt.

During the time that tolls were imposed upon the railroads the amount received from them by the State steadily increased from $10,458 44, in 1845, to $163,237 20, in 1851. On the through freight carried the whole length of the line of the Central Railroad in 1857, the tolls, at the two-mill rates, would have been $412,956 57, and in 1858, $446,495 28. On the through freights, carried over the New-York and Erie Railroad in 1857, the tolls at the same rate would have been about $260,000.

Since 1851, the tolls received from the canals have steadily decreased from $3,703 999 31, the amount in 1851, to $1,812,280 20, the amount in 1859, though the tonnage has remained about the same, having been 3,982,733 tons in 1851, and 3,665,192 in 1859. The loss in tolls has been caused by the diversion from the canals to the railroads of a large portion of those classes of freight, which formerly paid high tolls and which the heavy reductions in canal tolls failed to retain, while the tonnage of the canals has been maintained by the increase in those classes of heavy freight which the railroads cannot profitably transport. Examination shows that the tonnage of the railroads is largely in excess on all classes of freight, except the products of the forest and vegetable food, and that even in the latter class the railroads are gaining rapidly.

If, therefore, the constantly increasing amount of freight carried over the railroads has occasioned a corresponding diminution of our canal revenues until the interest on the canal debt formerly paid from these revenues, has now to be drawn by direct taxation from the people, is there not an imperative necessity for protective legislation? I cannot doubt either the wisdom or the justice of reimposing, for a few years, a moderate toll per ton, during the season of navigation, upon all freight passing over railroads competing with the canals, or of requiring these roads to pay an aggregate equivalent in money, annually, into the Treasury. When the canals shall have been completed the railroads should be relieved from a burden temporarily imposed, so that commerce may have the advantage of the quickest and cheapest means of transit for merchandise and produce to and from the vast and bountiful West.

The argument in favor of the reimposition of tolls upon the Railroads might have been extended by instituting a comparison between the traffic of the railways and that of the canals since 1851. While the tolls received from the canals have been, as I have shown, steadily diminishing, the tonnage and revenues of the railroads derived from freight have largely increased. In 1853 the number of tons of freight carried over the Central and Erie Railroads was 991,000; in 1857 it was 1,816,000; in 1858, notwithstanding the general depression of business, 1,582,000; and in 1859, 740,000. If we take the Central Railroad alone, as the one which comes more directly in competition with the canals, the result is the same. In 1853 the tonnage was 360,000 tons, and in 1859, 1,594,000. The receipts of this road from freight were $1,835,000 in 1853; $4,550,000 in 1857, and $3,337,000 in 1859. In short, while the tolls from the canals have *decreased* from $3,703,000 in 1851 to $1,800,000 in 1859, the receipts of the Central Railroad from freight have *increased* from $1,809,000 in 1853, to $3,300,000 in 1859.

That the reimposition of tolls upon railroads would not be onerous to any, one of them is shown by the fact that those most conversant with the subject are of the opinion that the amount the roads would be required to pay into the Treasury would be about half a million of dollars; though the amount which such a measure would indirectly produce would be very much larger.

I am aware that it is sometimes urged that any toll upon the railroads would drive business from this State to the competing roads of other States without benefitting the Treasury. But the single fact that, as soon as canal navigation ceases the rate of transportation is largely advanced, though the facilities of the rival roads for competing are at the same time largely increased in every respect, affords abundant evidence that no such result need be apprehended.

I have referred to this subject hitherto, as I did in my annual message, as a matter of financial policy required by the public interest. But I deem it necessary to remind the Legislature that it involves a constitutional obligation which must be met. Both the Constitution of 1846 and the amendment of 1854, pledged the revenues of the canals to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, and the public creditor has, therefore, both a legal and a moral right to insist that the revenues thus solemnly guaranteed to secure the payment of his debt shall not be diverted or dissipated. If the Constitution forbids the Legislature to dispose of the canals, does not this provision also forbid them to divert them or destroy their revenues?

It seems clear that the Legislature is, by the Constitution, deprived of any authority to interfere with the revenues of the canals in any way which shall render them insufficient to meet the requirements of that instrument; and both the Legislature and the Canal Board fail to perform their whole duty when they fail so to adjust the tolls as to produce the greatest amount of revenue. If the revenues exceed the amount called for by the constitutional pledge, we may so deal with the excess as to accommodate local or private interests, but not otherwise. In other words, the canal policy of the State must be governed with reference to revenue mainly, till the sum demanded by the Constitution is secured, and if misled by too sanguine anticipations, the Legislature in 1851 entered upon a course which has resulted in a serious diminution of that revenue, it is an imperative constitutional duty to retrace the step then taken, and to provide a revenue adequate at least to meet the claims of the public creditor, to do which it must be admitted is the highest duty of a State.

The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department for the present year contains two tables, which show most conclusively that the law of 1851, relieving the railroads from tolls, was a serious error. One of these is an estimate, which was submitted to the Constitutional Convention in 1846, of the tolls and net revenue from the canals for ten years from that period. The other exhibits the actual tolls and actual net revenue for the same ten years. These tables show that during every year, from 1846 to 1851, inclusive, the actual receipts and net revenue exceeded the estimated receipts and net revenue, while during every year, from 1852 to 1855, inclusive, both the actual receipts and net revenue were much below the estimates. This dimunition, coincident in point of time with the removal of tolls from the railroads, though perhaps due in part to other influences, must be ascribed principally to the measure of 1851, a measure which I hazard nothing in saying could never have become a law if the Legislature had not fully believed that the enlargement of the canals insured the amount required by the Constitution.

The Constitution disposes of the revenues derived from the canals, annually, in the following manner:

1. To pay the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs.

2. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of the old Canal Debt, $1,700,000.

3. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of the General Fund Debt, $350,000 until the old Canal Debt is provided for, and then, for the same purpose, $1,500,000.

4. To pay interest, and provide a Sinking Fund to pay the new Canal Debt in eighteen years, which debt now amounts to $12,000,000, and will require for interest annually $710,000.

5. For the support of Government, $200,000.

6. The remainder to be expended every year upon the canals until they are completed, and after that, as the Legislature may direct.

Estimating the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs at $500,000, the Constitution then calls for $3,560,000 of annual revenue from the canals, and there is no reasonable doubt that by just legislation and a proper adjustment of canal tolls by the Canal Board a permanent revenue of nearly or quite that sum may be realised. If it is not, the people must continue to be taxed for the payment of interest.

Taxation is the only resort to provide means for the support of Government, for the Schools, the Charities and for interest and Sinking Fund contributions on the loan authorized by the people in November last. For these purposes fully 2¾ mills on the dollar of the valuation of 1859 will be required. If the railroads are to be permitted still to destroy the ability of the canals to meet the Constitutional requirements upon them, without an equivalent on their part, and tolls on the canals remain as they now are, and present and prospective deficiencies in revenue are to be provided by direct taxation, there will then be a levy necessary for such purpose to be imposed at the present session of 1¾ mills more, and this is exclusive of any appropriation to supply means for securing a uniform water way of seven feet on the Erie and Oswego Canals—a measure required by the public interests—and exclusive also of many other applications for aid from the Treasury.

In 1854, the revenues were for the first time inadequate to meet all the requirements of the Constitution, the two hundred thousand dollars for the support of Government not having been paid that year. In 1856, the Canal revenues were insufficient to meet the interest on the new Canal Debt of twelve million dollars; in 1857, they were only sufficient to pay a portion of the $350,000 due to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, and in 1858 they for the first time failed to meet the first Constitutional requirement of $1,700,000 for the interest and principal of the Canal Debt, and have ever since continued inadequate for that purpose. The total deficiency to meet the Constitutional requirements will be, on the first of October next, about $5,750,000, and it is increasing at the rate of about $2,000,000 a year. Of the total deficiency, about $1,750,000 is the amount diverted from the fund solemnly pledged by the Constitution for the payment of the Public Debt. Besides this large aggregate, there is the further sum of $3,000,000 which has been raised by taxation and expended upon the canals, which the Constitution requires shall be eventually paid from their revenues.

We have now arrived at a point where the public creditor has no positive security that the interest and principal of his debt will be paid as it becomes due. He knows that it will not be paid from the fund consecrated to it, for that has been rendered insufficient by legislation. It was the intention of the Constitution that he should have a definite fund or revenue on which he could rely, beyond the control or neglect of the Legislature, and subject only to the remote contingency arising from a possible stagnation of business.

If we allow the matter to remain as it is, the public creditor will have as much cause to complain; but if we reimpose tolls upon the railroads that are diverting and impairing the revenues of the canals and suitably increase the tolls upon the latter, he will either receive back the revenues pledged to him, or their loss will be due to other causes than improvident legislation. At the same time the tax payer will pay the taxes cheerfully, when he feels that he is not taxed to pay interest on the Canal Debt till every effort has been made to procure the required amount from the canals themselves. E. D. MORGAN.

The message was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FIERO gave notice of a bill relative to the rate of freight on milk on the Erie Road. This bill will apply the *pro rata* principle to the transportation of milk over the road.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Athenæum Association.

For the protection of property in the trade earnings of married women.

The bill relative to Savings banks was discussed in Committee of the Whole during the entire evening. Progress was reported.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to amend the act relatives to assessments for local improvements in the City of Brooklyn.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met this evening, but no business was transacted except the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

An attempt to make the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill the special order for Thursday failed.

The consideration of the *Pro-Rata* bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BINGHAM spoke in favor of the bill, replying to the legal portion of Mr. ROBINSON's argument of last night, and maintaining the right of the Legislature to pass laws restricting tariffs. He expressed opposition to the principle of *pro rata*, but he regarded that principle as entirely abandoned in the present bill.

Mr. COOPER spoke at length against the general principles of the bill as unjust, impracticable and dangerous to the commercial prosperity of the State.

Mr. VAN HORN made a careful and elaborate argument in favor of the bill, taking the broad ground that the principle was just, and that fears of competition from rival routes were groundless.

Mr. GARRETTSON followed in a speech against the bill.

Mr. ELLSWORTH sustained the bill as one of exact justice and equity. It is to guard the people against oppression.

The House took a recess to 3½ o'clock.

The debate on the *Pro Rata* bill was then resumed, and continued during the entire session, Messrs. SAVAGE, DECKER and PALMER, who had not before spoken, taking part against the bill, in addition to Messrs. COOPER, MERRITT, MILLIKIN and others, who spoke again in opposition. Mr. FLAGLER, the Speaker, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. O. ALLEN and others, supported the bill.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a vote of 34 to 58.

On motion of Mr. BARNETT, the bill was then amended so as to extend the sliding-scale by making freight carried on distances less than 200 miles pay 10 per cent., and under 500 miles, 5 per cent. over through rates.

The Committee then rose and ordered the bill to a third reading.

In the House Mr. MERRITT renewed his motion to exempt the Pottsdam, Watertown and Northern Railroads from the operation of the law, but the motion was lost by 38 to 65.

Mr. MILLER then moved the previous question, and the report of the Committee, ordering the bill to a third reading, was adopted by a vote of 66 to 39. Absent 23.

The vote was cast as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. B. Allen, C. Allen, Barhyte, Beebe, Brigham, Bixby, Bush, Chase, Clark, Coleman Cook, Couchman, Crane, Culver, Ellsworth, Emerick, Evans, Fisher, Flagler, Fuller, Gray, Hall, Holcomb, Hoskins, Hough, Jabway, Jeffords, Jennings, Jewell, Jewett, Jones, R. S. Kelsey, Law, McFadden, McQuade, Marcellis Miller, Millington, Morgan Moulton, Austin Myers, A. A. Myers, Newell, Perry, Plumb, Pond, Regan, Rider, St. John, Savage, Seales, Servis, H. Smith, J. M. Smith, W. M. Smith, the Speaker, Stilson, Taggart, Tucker, VanAlstine, Vanliven, Wiley and Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Burns, Butler, Cadwell, Callicott, Cattenden, J. Clark, Colas, Conkling, Cooper, Cooley, Carey, Dickinson, Dwight, Earll, Garretson, Gibbs, Gover, Hubbell, Kennedy, Kortright, McArthur, Weaver, Masterson, Merritt, Milliken, Odell, Palmer, Payne, Peck, Pellit, Richardson, A. Smith, Faber, Varian, Voorhees, Walah, Webster, Woodruff, and Yerry.

ABSENT.—Messrs. Arcularius, Bowman, Briggs, Collins, Cornelius Decker,

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Mr. Wild on Farmers' Clubs—Dr. Gulliver on Horse-Breaking—Prof. Porter on Agricultural Education—Closing of the Convention—$25,000 Subscribed for the Yale Scientific School—Extensive Arrangements for Another Year.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Friday, Feb. 24, 1860.

Last evening Mr. MASON C. WILD, of the *Homestead*, presented to us the general advantages which association offers to the agriculturist. Organized associations, said he, exist in the idea of advantage of some sort accruing to the members. The simplest association of farmers is the Temporary Farmers' Club, which is simply an assembly of farmers, who, wishing to talk over views and practice, elect a Chairman to guide their deliberations. Success is sure, and the meetings will be both pleasant and profitable, if the speeches are short and the chairman prompt. The Farmers' Club proper is a permanent association of the farmers of a neighborhood. It is best organized without a formal constitution, as this is apt to hamper freedom of action. Unity of purpose on the part of the members is bond enough. Permanent officers are also not advisable, except a secretary, who should be elected annually, and have extraordinary powers. The objects of such a society are to promote the agriculture of the district by all possible means, by counsel, by experiment, by collecting statistics, by distribution of seeds, grafts, &c., and by making common stock of the knowledge which each one has. The Farmers' Club should be open to all who wish to become members. The close corporation or exclusive system, where members are elected, is most unwise. The Boys' Debating Society system, under which the discussions are conducted in strict parliamentary style, is the cause of the death of scores of farmers' clubs annually. A plan was proposed for collecting monthly statistics, which would show not only the past and present condition of the agriculture of each town, or neighborhood sustaining a farmers' club, but that of each farm represented; and, moreover, exhibit also the produce of all kinds of stock, poultry, &c., which might be ready or nearly ready for market. To effect this it was proposed that all the clubs in any State should receive sets of questions applicable to each month in the year, given out by the central agricultural organization of the State, to be answered by all the clubs upon the same day, as nearly as possible, and a summation of the answers of each farmer made by the secretary, and by him forwarded at once to the secretary of the county or State society. The important facts, especially concerning marketable products and crop prospects, would at once find their way to the agricultural and local papers, and great advantages at once accrue from the advertisement to all parties having produce to sell or wishing to buy. This system, it is thought, would give permanence to the clubs, afford an infinite number of topics for discussion, and offer many other important advantages.

In the county societies the clubs should be united, and represented by vice-presidents or directors of their own nomination or election; and so likewise should the State societies be formed and controled by the county societies, that thus the whole system of any State may be a unit, and that all may realize that they are bound by common ties of interest. The great difficulty of procuring good awarding judges was commented upon at length, and means for doing away with this and other difficulties were suggested.

At the close an appeal was made for the establishment, in connection with a good laboratory, of an *experiment farm*, under the charge of a thoroughly scientific agriculturist and a good practical farmer. Germany sustains 40 or more; France many; Great Britain several.

PROFESSOR PORTER ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

At the conclusion of Mr. WILD's plain, commonsense remarks, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of Agricultural Education. Mr. HENRY A. DYER, Secretary of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, was called to the Chair, and Mr. HORACE W. PITKIN, of Kentucky, made Secretary. Prof. JOHN A. PORTER then took the stand, and, for the first time during the session of the Convention, gave us a specimen of his talking powers. That he had working powers, that he had large administrative ability was abundantly evidenced by the successful issue to which he had brought this enterprise, and that he can set forth in a clear and concise manner, and with an energy that shows his whole soul to be in his work, no one who heard his speech (no mere report of which can do its author justice) will deny.

After the long-continued and oft-repeated greetings of the audience had ceased,

Prof. PORTER remarked that it may have seemed rather strange to a good many sober-minded people for the Professors of the Scientific Department of Yale to come out of their seclusion and busy themselves with an outside movement in the matter of agricultural education. It may have seemed scarcely consistent with the dignity of a learned institution. One reason why it was worth while was that they had the power to do something in that direction possessed at few other points in the country. They felt that if they could induce Yale to raise her voice on this subject, or speak themselves to the people, the *words* would reach the uttermost parts of the country. The name and fame of Yale [illegible] with the great achievement already realized in the cause of education, was the capital equivalent of millions of dollars in the initiation of such an enterprise. To show that the thing was worth doing. The real answer, to the inquiry why the effort was worth a trial, was to be found in the immensity of the agricultural interest. How great was it? Why, the amount of the total fixed capital of the country invested in agriculture. The remainder, one sixth made up the handsome little sum of [illegible] millions of dollars, but the five-sixths rose to the stupendous aggregate of five thousand millions. Nearly half of the population of the United States were directly engaged in agricultural pursuits. In numbers and numbers was power; and what a power, he remarked, of the agricultural population to accomplish when through State and National Legislation, or for its own interests. A power, too, that it would not scruple to use, for once get the [illegible] aroused under this agricultural interest and [illegible] the whole fabric of society would be lifted up, and the interests of all other classes subserved. The annual production of the United States was estimated at sixteen hundred millions. What a demonstration of the immense national importance of any contribution, however small, to agricultural improvement or to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, when we consider that an increase of production of one single per cent. would add sixteen million of dollars annually to the wealth of the country. Aid who doubts that an increase not merely of one per cent., but of ten per cent., or even fifty per cent., was practicable. Why, the product of the cultivated acres of England was to-day double that of those of France. But it was unnecessary to go abroad for instances. As an illustration of what was practicable, Prof. PORTER mentioned among other instances that the average of the turnip crop in the State of New-York was less than one hundred bushels per acre. And now a farmer up in Litchfield County goes to work to see what he can do, and produces a crop of two thousand bushels to the acre. Here is a twenty times multiplied product as a result of skill in cultivation. A rather insignificant matter to some minds—a vulgar turnip, or a whole crop of them—and yet here would be a difference of millions to the country, as a consequence of the difference between knowledge and of ignorance in the culture of this single crop. Not millions of dollars merely to put into the pocket, but millions of agencies to add to the comfort and happiness of human beings, and to raise them higher in the scale of humanity. But look, he said, at a single other point. We were a little startled the other day when Mr. ALLEN told us that the substitution of the improved breeds of cattle in the United States for the native stock would be equivalent to an addition of fifty millions of dollars to the wealth of the country. But this would be scarcely three dollars a head on the twenty millions of cattle in the country, and was not a fraction of the advantage to be realized by the substitution. These were the probabilities. As to the possibilities in agriculture, Prof. PORTER said he could scarcely venture to speak. One school of political economists was mortally afraid that population would outstrip production. There was no fear of this. We could introduce geometrical ratios into agriculture also; and when we had got through with the surface of the earth, and had exhausted the capacity of improvement in a horizontal direction, we would start toward the centre of the earth and farm a half-dozen acres under every one we now cultivate. And then in a certain sense we should begin to go upward into the atmosphere. For, said Prof. PORTER, consider once that the ammonia which we bring at such enormous expense in the shape of guano, from the islands of the sea, is nothing more than the nitrogen of the atmosphere allied to the hydrogen of water. The one exists in [illegible] quantities in the air we breathe, and the other in the waters of the ocean. The chemist [illegible] this dissolved to put these elements together artificially, and we should back down our water-carts to the sea, and having combined the north wind with it, have the most highly fertilizing material that can be conceived. But, says some one, ammonia is not all we want—mineral matter is necessary also. But once get your vegetation stimulated with ammonia, and it will grind up the soil and furnish, with moderate help from without, all the [illegible] constituents that are required.

Prof. PORTER proceeded to remark on the various agencies of agricultural education, among which he placed first the common school. The seeds must be sown there, to grow as the man grows and become part of him. Of farmers' clubs he said, what a capital investment! Twenty men get together and furnish, each one idea, and get twenty back. The present movement he defined as the combination of the idea of the Agricultural Convention and the Agricultural College. Experienced men come together for their own mutual enlightenment, and give to young men who assemble to hear them the benefit of their knowledge in the form of lectures, and what is still more valuable, the advantages of their deliberations and discussions. The speaker proceeded, as he said, to a few thanksgivings. And first came the Press, to whose generous aid in distinguishing a public enterprise from a private speculation, and literally and repeatedly bringing the matter before the public, the success of the enterprise was to be attributed. He also expressed his thanks to the lecturers for their disinterested cooperation, and to the audience for the decorum and friendly spirit which had characterized the proceedings of the Convention.

Prof. PORTER then proceeded to announce the next year's course, and certain new features which should belong to it. These were, first a more entirely practical character. Some trimming of sails had been necessary between the probable city audience and what many had regarded as the barely possible country audience. Therefore, there had been some (although not much) history and poetry, and which could be thrown overboard another year. No such necessity would exist again. Secondly, the lectures of the next year would be completely illustrated by living animals, models, drawings, and agricultural products. Thirdly, a reading-room supplied with all valuable agricultural journals, and an agricultural library, would be furnished in connection with the Museum.

As a guarantee of the fulfillment of these pledges, he stated that the Yale Scientific School is now, through the liberality of a friend of the institution, expending $40,000 on a new building. This will furnish accommodation for the two departments of the school. The engineering and mathematical department on the one hand, and the chemical (including Geology, Mineralogy and Metallurgy) on the other. Beside being devoted to other purposes, it will contain a large lecture hall, a laboratory, unsurpassed in this country or in Europe, and an Agricultural Museum.

Prof. PORTER stated further that the institution had $25,000 at its disposal for carrying out its objects, of which $7,500 had been subscribed that day. For $5,000 of the last named sum the institution was indebted to the liberality of O. F. WINCHESTER, Esq., of the firm of WINCHESTER & DAVIS of New Haven.

Prof. PORTER congratulated the young men in attendance on the enterprise which had enabled them to see value in this new movement, before it was demonstrated to the world, and had prompted them to take advantage of it. This was the characteristic of the man of enterprise. He had the capacity to see merit in a new idea, if it had any. He mounted it, and dashed forward on it to the accomplishment of his objects, while his neighbors stood with their hands in their pockets, and were not ready to mount till the new idea had grown old and decrepit.

He proposed that we take advantage of this enterprising spirit now while it is at hand, and organize for the promotion of agriculture by field experiment. Prof. PORTER's plan is, that each person who has been in attendance on the lectures shall make one and the same simple experiment, (to be hereafter suggested with specific directions,) during the coming year, and report to the Yale Scientific School. The results will be collected and compared, and what chemical work is required in connection done in the laboratory. The presumption seems certainly to be justified, that some one disputed point can thus be settled and a principle established.

At the conclusion of Prof. PORTER's enthusiastic speech, which was followed, as it had been frequently interrupted, by the hearty applause of the audience, Dr. WM. A. TOWNSEND, of Lockport, N. Y., offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Faculty of the Scientific School of Yale College have instituted a course of Lectures, given by scientific and practical men, in relation to all the various departments of agriculture, combined with a system of discussion, questions and answers, statements and illustrations; we who have participated in these interesting exercises feel a desire to express to the agricultural community at large our views and opinions in regard to the same: therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially and fully approve of this method of diffusing and disseminating agricultural information, and regard it as the opening of a new era, and presenting new facilities to all classes of agriculturists in our country for obtaining correct and reliable information and knowledge in relation to the cultivation of the soil, and therefore recommend this method to the candid consideration of all farmers and cultivators, of whatever age, position, or locality.

Resolved, That in view of the success of this Convention, the gratitude of the agricultural community is due to Prof. JOHN A. PORTER and his associates for the design so happily conceived, and his untiring efforts in carrying it out.

Resolved, That we entertain the hope and express our earnest desire that this may prove the germ of a permanent institution, endowed with all needful facilities for illustration, which, as a department of the Yale Scientific School, shall greatly promote the cause of agriculture, and elevate the Farmer to his true social and intellectual position.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our warmest thanks to the citizens of New-Haven, who have extended to us so many acts of kindness and hospitality during our sojourn here, and we beg them to be assured that the evidences of their generosity and goodness are duly appreciated and will long be remembered.

These were unanimously adopted. Mr. M. L. HOLBROOK, of the *Ohio Farmer*, then offered an additional one, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Lecturers for the promptness of their response to the call, and for the very able and faithful manner in which they have conveyed both scientific and practical instruction.

This was also adopted, after which a little general speech-making was indulged in. Mr. J. B. OLCOTT, of the Hartford *Courant*, thought that Science had met Agriculture more than half-way, and he called upon his brother farmers to assist the Scientific School in carrying out the plan for experiments suggested by Prof. PORTER. Mr. GOLD favored the experiment plan, and offered some questions for trial. Mr. ALLEN enlarged on the importance of education with farmers, and considered this the proper way of imparting it. He congratulated Yale College upon the establishing of these lectures as the greatest of her educational achievements. Mr. S. B. PARSONS, of Flushing, L. I., cordially agreed with what had been said, and hoped to see Mr. WILD's idea of an experimental farm carried out at no distant day. Mr. JUDD spoke of the scarcity of scientific men to supply the demand now existing, and rapidly increasing, for instruction in Scientific Agriculture. He recommended (speaking from experience) the Yale Scientific School as a suitable place to fit men to supply this demand. Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., contrasted the state of the early days of the department to which this school belongs with its present flattering prospects. Mr. H. S. OLCOTT, of the New-York *Tribune*, alluded to Prof. PORTER's acknowledgments to the Press, and after a few remarks from the Chairman, the meeting at a late hour adjourned.

DR. GULLIVER ON THE BAUCHER AND RAREY SYSTEMS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Convention assembled to hear Mr. DANIEL F. GULLIVER, of Norwich, on the "Breaking and Training of Horses," the last lecture of the course. It was no little disappointment to us that we were not to hear Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS on a kindred subject, and it was with the deepest regret that we heard, the day before, that DONALD G. MITCHELL had concluded not to give his lecture on "Rural Economy." The reason assigned was that other lecturers had so far gone over this gentleman's ground, that he deemed it unnecessary to speak upon this subject at all.

But Mr. MITCHELL will know, if he "farms it" long enough, that farmers, more perhaps than any other class, need line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a good deal. Possibly, however, he was afraid that as poetry has been at a discount here, he might not satisfy his audience by showing them the poetic side of farm life. Another mistake, if this be so, for inasmuch as there is a poetic side to what is too commonly considered the most prosaic of professions, and inasmuch, too, as Mr. MITCHELL is supposed to have found that desirable side, it was generally believed that he could have assisted others who are now groping after it. At any rate we are all sorry he did not try. Another year, let him take counsel of his feelings and not of his fears, and give us the "Poetry of Farming" in the "Reveries of a Farmer."

Mr. GULLIVER said that in breaking and training a horse, we should endeavor to subdue the powers of the animal, and not mutilate or destroy them; that the word "breaking" had a cruel sound, but that in breaking a horse no cruelty should be used. In other words, the horse is to be educated. To this end we must first study his nature. The horse is not naturally vicious, and his knowledge of his strength is limited by his experience in the exercise of it. He is sagacious, but treacherous, for gloss it over as you will, he is always on the lookout to take the advantage of you. He has the power of association, but not of reasoning, and cannot connect effects with their causes as such. His curiosity is great, his attachments are strong, and he is easily won by kindness. His instincts of fear and of self-preservation are highly developed; he is preëminently the creature of habit, and is highly impulsive, but his impulses may be displaced by fear. This latter characteristic is turned to good account in the system of Mr. RAREY. The horse may be broken and brought to work without any care or knowledge of his nature, but the service thus secured is most undesirable service. Both the system of RAREY and that of BAUCHER are founded upon correct principles and the laws of the horse's nature. The former aims chiefly to subdue the animal by taking advantage of his instincts and peculiarities. The latter appeals not less to his instincts, but cultivates his intelligence—gives laws to his muscular motions, which is a sure means to secure their highest efficiency and harmony of action. It has steadily advanced in the estimation of horsemen who have put its principles to practice. The design of it is primarily to finish the horse for the saddle. But thoroughly broken saddle horses make the best driving horses for light work. For, broken according to this method, the horse can perform with equal facility in all paces, and this, too, with the most effective play of all the muscles employed which are appropriate to each pace. In a word, he is made master of his own forces, and his driver is perfect master of him. Its crowning excellence is that it puts no limit to the education of the horse; its only limits in practice being the knowledge or skill of the operator and the capabilities of the animal; while, at the same time, it is true that at every point of progress in its application, there is a palpable improvement in the horse.

The young horse offers resistance on account of a faulty physical conformation, or from previous bad habits of motion, or from both of these causes combined. The Baucher system seeks out the sources of these resistances, and overcomes them by a systematic course of *suppling*. This suppling process is also an educating process, inasmuch as it greatly develops the intelligence of the animal, and increases his attachment to man. With an older horse the case is different; he has discovered a way to defend himself, and what was only ignorance in the young horse becomes in him a vice, on account of the cruelty or mismanagement of man. To such, the RAREY method must, in the first instance, be applied, and if this be followed up by the training recommended by BAUCHER, resistance becomes an impossibility, for the reason that the forces which cause such resistance have been completely annulled.

Except in most incorrigible cases, there is no necessity for applying RAREY's method. Indeed, though requiring less strength than courage and skill, it is not adapted to general use. The Baucher method however, any horse owner may apply, and thus secure an improvement in his animal, commensurate with his own abilities to instruct. If generally adopted, it would add to the market value of our horse stock from 20 to 60 per cent., and thence upward to 100 per cent., in special cases, as for instance where some splendid animal comes into the hands of a person possessing rare skill as an operator with this method.

The lecturer said that the Baucher system was much in vogue in France—nine editions of BAUCHER's work having been issued there previous to 1849. He explained the *suppling* process to some extent, though not so much to the satisfaction of the audience as it must be will next year, when Mr. PEGE's new building in Crown-street, now commenced, is finished, and when 2,500 persons are assembled to see the Doc or put a horse through his process, *à la* RAREY before Her Majesty and the Court.

Now this is no vain hope, nor is it the equine part of the course alone that is to be illustrated by the living animal. Arrangements will be made to have all the lecturers on stock have a specimen of the animal on which they are discoursing at hand to which to refer. I have seen the plans of the building, and consider its capabilities ample for the carrying out of this project. It will be a new attraction and a valuable acquisition to this now established institution, the Yale Agricultural Convention.

I shall take the liberty of saying, for the encouragement of the invalid, that Dr. GULLIVER considers that it is only by equestrian exercise that he keeps himself alive. A course of collegiate and professional study had impaired a constitution not naturally strong, and an innate love for the horse, combined with the necessity for out-of-door exercise, led him to choose to live half of his time in the saddle, rather than not to live at all.

Thus endeth the first new lesson in farming. It is customary, I believe, for young gentlemen who have just finished their academic course at the Institution, whose murky walls from my window at the neighboring hotel (most comfortable of inns) I now see, to speak, oh, how ardently! when about leaving the town, of the "four happy years at Yale." But I am sure that no newly-made A. B. ever departed hence with more grateful recollections of his four years at the University than are ours of our four weeks' quasi connection with it.

It is usual, I suppose, to wind up an account of an affair of this kind with a grand flourish of trumpets. I shall do no such thing, partly because I sometimes like to do just exactly as others do not do, and partly because as there has been no clap-trap about the whole thing from beginning to end, I do not think it advisable to have any now. It is true it has made some noise, but this is owing entirely to its intrinsic merits, united to the feeling everywhere becoming prevalent among the farming community, that science and education can do something for the farmer. I shall close, then, with the expression that one of my fellow farmers made to me as we were leaving the hall. "I am almost sorry school's out," and with my answer to him, "So am I, but we'll come again next term."

AGRICOLA.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CITY INSPECTOR AND STREET-CLEANING—MR. DELAVAN ROUGHLY HANDLED—THE WHOLE SUBJECT REFERRED—THE NOMINATION OF JAS. S. LIBBY REJECTED—THE CORPORATION ADVERTISING.

The Board of Aldermen met again at 5 P. M. last evening, principally for the purpose of receiving the report of the City Inspector, with regard to the contract for street-cleaning, recently entered into.

The following is the City Inspector's communication.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1860.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a resolution from your honorable body, directing the City Inspector to report to your Honorable Body, on the 28th inst., what arrangements have been lately made or entered into in relation to cleaning the streets of the City, and what authority exists by ordinance or charter therefor.

And in reply, beg leave to submit a statement of the facts and circumstances directly connected with your inquiry. The importance of the subject, and the respect due to your resolution, must be my apology for this rather lengthy statement.

Upon the assumption by the undersigned of the office of City Inspector, in the month of June last, and in consequence of the difficulties of my predecessor in regard to his title to that office, great embarrassments ensued, particularly in regard to cleaning the streets, which caused much dissatisfaction to the public, and it was my determination, to the best of my ability, to satisfy the wants of our citizens for clean streets. Those who had previously the management of this irksome and unthankful work, are aware of the difficulties I encountered. Still, during the Summer and Fall, and until the last of December, I persevered, and the kind and partial expressions of approval, both from the public and the Press, gratified me in the thought that I was measurably successful.

The appropriation for street cleaning for the year 1859 having been exhausted, and no appropriation for the year 1860 having been made, of necessity the work of street cleaning had in a measure to be suspended, and on Jan. 3, 1860, I received a communication from the Comptroller, of which the following is a copy:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1860.

Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR—The appropriation heretofore made for cleaning streets is entirely exhausted, and I avail of this opportunity respectfully to notify you that in view of the following clause in the 28th section of the Charter, to wit:

"No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense."

Also, in view of the restriction contained in the 31st section of the Charter, this Department will be unable to pay moneys for purposes within the cognizance of any of the Departments until appropriations for such purposes shall have been made "by proper ordinances of the Common Council."

In cases where the appropriations made last year have not been exhausted, payments will continue to be made as usual. Respectfully, yours,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The effect of this communication was to put a stop to all work on the streets, and it was only upon the appeal of the undersigned to the Comptroller, that the ashes and garbage carts were permitted to proceed with their work. I entertained the hope that upon the passage of the Tax Levy, or appropriations by the Honorable the Common Council for street-cleaning, I would be enabled to resume the work; but immediately upon the passage by that body of such appropriations, the following communication was received from the Comptroller:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 23, 1860.

Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR: I have to request that no expenditure of money to your Department for cleaning streets (except the removal of ashes and garbage) be incurred, until further advised by this Department.

Respectfully yours,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

This communication, as your Honorable Body will perceive, bound me hand and foot. I was powerless to act. Even the cross-walks and gutters, which, by ordinance, I am directed to keep clean, remained untouched.

Thus many of our streets were almost impassable, others full of snow, ice, and briny slush, cross-walks ankle-deed in mud and filth, gutters frozen over the sidewalks, permitting no drainage to the sewer or other outlet, the public suffering from these evils, as the increased weekly table of mortality abundantly proves.

While this state of affairs was going on, the Mayor and Comptroller called upon me for the purpose of advising and consulting with them upon the subject of street-cleaning. I stated to them the embarrassment I had labored under and my regret that I was not permitted to go on and put the streets in a cleanly condition; that having placed myself on record to give the citizens of New-York clean streets, I was perfectly willing to coöperate with them in any measure or plan to carry out this desirable object, presuming they as well as myself were anxious to have our streets placed in a cleanly condition. His Honor the Mayor thereupon submitted to me two propositions or proposals, addressed to him, which he had received. One from Messrs. Holbrook, Higgins & Co., and one from R. A. Smith, for cleaning the streets, and leaving the said proposals with me, with a request to send for the parties and consult with them on the matter, and as his Honor was about to leave the City, he would call upon his return and see the undersigned in relation to the subject.

The Comptroller at said meeting stated to the undersigned that he could not consent to a further continuance of the work of street-cleaning in the manner and form in which the undersigned had previously conducted the same; that the work, under the Charter, must be done by contract, but that inasmuch as the proposals of the above parties, if either was accepted, approximated nearer to a contract, he would consent to the same, and if the work was performed by them, would pay the party who performed it.

The proposals of Messrs. Holbrook, Higgins & Co., as amended by them, was at the rate of $310,000 per annum, they proposing to remove all the ashes and garbage, and sweep certain streets from two to four times per week. The proposal from R. A. Smith was at the rate of $800,000 per annum, to remove all the ashes and garbage, and to sweep the streets from two to six times per week, and oftener if the City Inspector should desire, and that the work should be done faithfully to the satisfaction of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, or he would claim no pay for the same.

On the return of His Honor the Mayor to the City, he again, in company with the Comptroller, called upon the undersigned, and were informed by him of the results of the interview I had had with the persons making the proposals above alluded to. It was concluded that, inasmuch as Mr. Smith's proposals were for a less sum, and for the performance of more work, and his experience in street-cleaning, that a temporary arrangement should be entered into with him by the undersigned, in accordance with his proposition. Accordingly, a verbal temporary arrangement was made with Mr. Smith.

Thus, it will be seen by your honorable body that no contract has been made with Mr. Smith but a mere verbal temporary arrangement, as already stated, from week to week, until some plan could be adopted by the Common Council, or until the undersigned should be authorized to proceed with the work, either by contract or day's labor, in such manner that the men employed could be paid.

This, gentlemen, is all that has been done in the premises, and the authority under which this arrangement has been made.

By the Charter of the City, ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the cognizance and charge of cleaning the streets has been placed in the hands of the undersigned, as has also the removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health. I could not remain quiet and do nothing when the condition of the streets of our City was a disgrace to its character, endangering the health and lives of our citizens by their accumulating filth.

All this I was cognizant of—not only from the reports and records of my office, but also from the public Press. Under these circumstances, gentlemen, with the advisement of the Mayor and Comptroller, and having only a desire to promote the welfare of the City, I consented to adopt the proposal of Mr. Smith, as the only resource left me to perform this work, so necessary to the wants, necessities and health of our citizens.

In thus employing Mr. Smith, I have been actuated by no feeling save a desire for the public good; and should your honorable body pass any resolution or ordinance, either to do the work of street-cleaning by contract, or to perform the labor by day's work, it will afford me satisfaction to carry such ordinance or resolution into immediate effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

Alderman CORNELL moved that the communication be received and placed on file.

Alderman GENET said the communication was a mass of mere verbiage, written with the object of shirking the responsibility of the contract entered into. The Comptroller was liable to impeachment for his action in this regard. He had no right to say that he would not pay for the cleaning of the streets under the City Inspector as the latter might direct, and to take upon himself to say that a contract like that with Mr. Smith should be entered into. He saw no reason why Mr. Haws should act thus, unless it was with the object of serving his own friends.

Alderman CORNELL said it was folly for Mr. Delavan to endeavor to shift the responsibility of this proceeding on to the Mayor and Comptroller. The City Inspector had been authorized to clean the streets, and he should have gone on and cleaned them.

Alderman TOOMEY said Mr. Smith, a year ago, was willing to clean the streets for $200,000 a year. Now he had the contract at $300,000. What was to be done with the $100,000 which was the difference between these two sums? There was not the shadow of law for the contract made with Mr. Smith. This thing would be coaxed along from week to week, and meantime, Mr. Smith would receive $6,000 a week. Any citizen might enjoin him from putting a broom on to the streets, and he hoped an injunction would be issued forthwith. Meantime, the Common Council should act promptly.

Alderman FARLEY did not blame Mr. Smith for making all the money he could. Every contractor did. He blamed the City Inspector for making the contract.

Alderman BOOLE said the Board had already passed a resolution directing the City Inspector to clean the streets by day's work, until the Common Council should enter into a contract for cleaning the streets. He moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Cleaning the Streets.

Alderman FARLEY offered a resolution directing the City Inspector to enter into no contract for street-cleaning except it be done by day's work.

Alderman BOOLE said the resolution passed the day before covered the whole ground.

Alderman BRADY said that when the City Inspector received a bid of $260,000 for the contract and gave it to a contractor whose bid was $310,000, there must be a large "nigger in the fence." He moved the reference of the whole matter to the Committee on Streets.

It was so referred.

Alderman BOOLE offered a preamble and resolution, declaring that the *Daily News* has not a sufficient circulation among tax payers to entitle it to be a Corporation newspaper, and directing that the publication of the Common Council proceedings and of all Corporation advertisements in that paper be discontinued; that a copy of the resolution be served on all the Heads of Departments of the City Government; and that the NEW-YORK TIMES be designated as a Corporation newspaper at the usual rates.

It was laid over under the rule.

Alderman BOOLE asked that the Committee to which was referred the nomination of James S. Libby, for President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, be discharged.

Alderman GENET moved that the Board do not advise and consent to the appointment of Mr. Libby. This was carried—Ayes. 10; Nays, 7.

Alderman DARRAGH offered a resolution, directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets for five years, in compliance with the provisions of the Charter.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Cleaning the Streets. The City Inspector was empowered to proceed forthwith with the street cleaning, without the passage of this resolution. It was so referred.

Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NO BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The Board of Councilmen convened according to adjournment, last evening, but adjourned until Monday evening, without having transacted any business.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTIONS—IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE CITY PRISONS—OFFICERS DISMISSED—ENLARGEMENT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The regular weekly meeting of the Ten Governors took place yesterday afternoon—nine members present.

According to the weekly return there are at present 9,679 inmates in the institutions. During the past week, 1,352 were admitted; 1,186 discharged; 36 died; 97 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 5 to the State Prison. There are 1,952 inmates in the Almshouse; 1,132 in the Workhouse, and 782 in the Penitentiary.

The condition of the City Prison having caused the appointment of a Committee to report on the subject, the results of the investigation were presented to the Board in a document of considerable length. It was recommended that an appropriation of $1,500 should be made for enlarging the female department of the First District Prison; $500 for flagging the Second District Prison; and $500 for the purpose of improving the ventilation of the Second and Third District Prisons, and that some means be adopted for disposing of the swarms of rats that infest all the City Prisons. The subject was made the special order for a future meeting.

A long and somewhat energetic discussion arose upon a proposition reported by the Committee on Island Hospital, in favor of discharging the Assistant Superintendent of the work at the new Hospital, on the ground that as the building was nearly finished, there was no further occasion for his services.

Messrs. MALONEY, TOWNSEND, DUGRO and OLIVER objected to the removal of the Assistant Superintendent—the latter gentleman charging that the movement was made to gratify some personal design, wholly apart from the public good.

Governors W. T. PINCKNEY, BENJ. F. PINCKNEY, C. G. GUNTHER and LYNCH sustained the report of the Committee, declaring that the office of the Assistant Superintendent, as well as of the Superintendent, were comparatively sinecures in the present state of the new building. One of the Superintendents is a Democrat and the other a Republican, and from the tone of the debate it appeared that there was not work enough to employ both.

On putting the question, Messrs. W. T. PINCKNEY, B. F. PINCKNEY, BRUNINGHAUSEN, GUNTHER and LYNCH voted in the affirmative, and TOWNSEND, DUGRO, MALONEY and OLIVER in the negative. The Chair decided that the report was adopted, and the Assistant Superintendent discharged.

The gentlemen who voted in the negative raised the point of order that six votes were required to remove the officer.

The Chair explained that the rule under which the point was raised applied to permanent offices.

Governor DUGRO declared that if the Board dismissed the Assistant Superintendent, he would indemnify him, and should he sue the Board, he (Governor D.) would, as one of the defendants, confess judgment.

On the question of appealing from the decision of the Chair the vote stood 4 to 4, the Chair declining to vote, and deciding that the Board had refused to act on the subject. So the matter was dropped.

The Committee on Island Hospital was authorized to advertise for proposals for certain improvements in ventilation, heating, &c.

Governor GUNTHER offered a resolution providing for the dismissal of the Superintendent at the New Hospital.

Governor OLIVER wanted to know whether that was intended to punish him for voting to sustain the Assistant Superintendent. He would be ashamed to look at himself in a glass if he could be guilty of doing such a mean act.

Mr. DUGRO—I want that resolution read again. This appears to be one of those 'ere Talleyrand affairs. Subsequently Mr. DUGRO remarked that it was a Robespierre affair, and Mr. OLIVER that it was a Gunthersperre affair. The resolution was tabled.

A resolution was offered that hereafter the meetings of the Board be held semi-monthly.

Mr. OLIVER didn't know the object of it.

Mr. GUNTHER—You had better be up at Albany, to save your neck.

The plans of Mr. Thomas Little for enlarging the Lunatic Asylum were approved, and Mr. Little was appointed to superintend the construction. The Board then adjourned.

POLICE REPORTS.

A DRUNKEN MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

Richard Guercken, a German, residing at No. 18 Carlisle-street, went into the drinking-saloon of J. & D. Clausen, No. 94 Washington-street, about 4½ o'clock on Monday afternoon, and was so incensed by being refused all the liquor he ordered that he seized a pewter water-pitcher, intending to strike the barkeeper with it. Dammann, finding that he was getting worsted in the affray which ensued, picked up a club which was near at hand, and struck his assailant two heavy blows on the head, which laid him senseless on the floor.

Guercken was then removed from the barroom and laid upon the side-walk, where he was found by some of his acquaintance, who carried him home, thinking that he was laboring under a drunken stupor. On awaking yesterday morning, his wife was horrified at perceiving that her husband was dead. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Police were informed of the matter, but on searching for Dammann they were told that he had procured $300 and left for the South, having already been informed of the fatal result of the affray. The officers are inclined to doubt the truth of this story, and still think that they will effect his capture. A *post-mortem* examination, by Dr. BOUTON, showed that a fracture of the skull was the cause of death. Deceased was 35 year of age, and an emigrant runner by occupation. Coroner ELLSWORTH will hold an inquest to-day.

STABBING AFFRAY.

John Dunn was yesterday committed by Justice SUTTON, of the Essex Market Police Court, to answer a charge of felonious assault. It is alleged that he was engaged in a violent altercation with one of his associates, opposite the store of Mr. D. McCaffrey, No. 27 Bowery, when that gentleman interfered to quell the disturbance, so incensing Dunn that he stabbed him several times with a knife. As Dunn was being taken to his cell he suddenly tripped up the officer who had him in charge, escaped from the Court room, and took refuge in the tenement house No. 9 Essex-street, where he resided. He made his way to the roof of the building, and had just reached the sky-light of the one adjoining, when he was seized and was soon put in close confinement.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

James Whittaker, a young man formerly employed as clerk by Messrs. Barbour & Brothers, of Barclay-street, was committed to prison by Justice CONNOLLY for examination on a charge of forgery. It is alleged that he presented orders for sewing-silk, purporting to be drawn by the Messrs. Barbour upon Lathrop, Ludington & Co., of Park-place, Simmons & Taylor, of Ferry-street, and Gillespie & Studwell, and receiving the merchandise, disposed of it in Brooklyn.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

FATAL FALLS.

WM. B. AUSTIN, of New-Haven, Conn., a man 42 years of age, was discovered, early yesterday morning, in the area of the house No 242 East Eighteenth-street, where he is supposed to have fallen by accident. He did not survive long after he was discovered, as his head was severely injured. The jury stated, in their verdict, that the area railing had been left in a very insecure condition.... CHRISTIAN VOGT, of No. 318 Seventh-avenue, fell down a flight of stairs on Monday night, fracturing his skull, and expiring almost instantly. In both cases Coroner SCHIRMER held inquests.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT ATTACHMENT CASE.

French Proceedings in Bankruptcy—Effect of the "Concordat."

Petition of Edward Rowe, Executor of Claudius Dord.—This is an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, from an order made by Justice CLERKE at Special Term; and was argued on Saturday. The cause was one in which Justice LEONARD, who is a member of the present General Term, was engaged as counsel when he was at the Bar; and on this account he declined, when it was called in its order a few days since, to take part in the decision of it. The cause being one of considerable importance the General Term upon Saturday sat to hear it, at which time Justice ALLEN being disengaged from the circuit took a seat upon the bench with Justices SUTHERLAND and BOSWORTH. Justice LEONARD was also present, taking no part, however, in the hearing.

The history of the cause, which involves both a large amount of money and also some very intricate and novel questions of law, is briefly as follows: Prior to the Fall of 1847, Messieurs Edward Bonaffé and Auguste Bonaffé resided and were engaged in business at Havre, in France. On the 10th of December, in that year, Claudius Dord, a creditor of the MM. Bonaffé, applied to Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas, for an attachment against their property. This application was made under the provisions of the Revised Statutes relative to attachments against absent debtors. Further proceedings were had, as usual in such cases, and at length, in October, 1848, trustees of the estate of the MM. Bonaffé were appointed. These trustees proceeded to collect the assets covered by the attachment, and realized from them $102,000, which amount they held ready to distribute among creditors.

But at this point a question arose as to

most of the operations at 108¾ ℔ cent. The demand altogether for this packet, which somewhat improved from the prospect of yesterday, has not proved equal to the calculations made upon it at the close of last week, nor does the market look so much like an early resumption of native specie shipments.

The Discount Market to-day presents a very steady ruling, from 6 ℔ cent. for prime short acceptances to 7 ℔ cent. for lists of first-class indorsed paper, 4@6 months. The offering outside of Bank continues moderate, which tends to increase the supply of money, on temporary employment, with private lenders.

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote Uncurrent Money and Land Warrants, thus:

Banks.	Discount.	Banks.	Discount
New-England	1-5@ —	S. Carolina & Ga.	¼@ ⅝
New-York State	.3-10@ —	Illinois Wis. & Iowa	2½@3
New-Jersey	1-5@ —	Louisiana	⅜@1
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Baltimore	¼@ ½	Missouri	2 @2½
Interior Penn	⅜@ ⅝	Ohio, Ken. & Ind.	1 @1½
Delaware, 5 and up	1-5@ —	Mobile, Ala.	1 @ —
Interior Maryland	¼@ ⅝	Tennessee	1¼ @1½
Virginia	¼@1	Canada	⅝@ ¾
N. Carolina	1¼ @ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	72 ℔ acre.	75 ℔ acre.
120 acres	71 ℔ acre.	75 ℔ acre.
80 acres	90 ℔ acre.	95 ℔ acre.
40 acres	1 00 ℔ acre.	1 10 ℔ acre.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$811,944	$959 917	$1,518,781
Previously reported	6,028,851	6 491,484	10,023,186
Since Jan 1	$6,840,795	$7,451,401	$11,541,967

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $194,281; payments, $659,184; balance, this afternoon, $8,027,184.

The Receiver of the New-York and Erie Road has obtained an order from the Supreme Court to pay the interest, due Sept. 1, upon the Second Mortgage Bonds, which will be done at once.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned, during the third week in February, 1860, $23,642; same time in 1859, $25,520.

Referring to the movements in finance and general business in Boston, during the week, the Boston *Post* of this morning remarks:

"The money market is becoming exceedingly dull to first-class borrowers with bank influence. The mercantile demand for credit is rather increasing, but is not more than sufficient to keep rates from declining, to the people before mentioned. Outside, the rates are irregular, and often high, on good notes and loans. But in the Banks, the New-York balances are improving, and with a slack demand from favorite customers, the bank specie is increasing more rapidly. Already some of the best people refuse to pay above 6 per cent., or in other words, to make accommodation paper payable in New-York, that the banks may legally obtain 7. As yet, however, there is little difficulty in getting an extra charge for exchange, as the refusal of one house to pay is followed by the willingness of another. It is to be hoped that the banks will be very cautious until their specie runs far above the present holding.

Our daily reports have given the items of the stock market, which at the close of the week was quite dull —though strong for favorite securities. The mining-share excitement seems to have cooled off for awhile. On favorable news, however, Isle Royale have been advancing, and Central has been better on no particular facts that we know of. The last foreign advices rendered ingot copper quiet. It is firm as yet, but in the opinion of those who are usually well-informed on the subject, it must decline as the season advances.

Business is very dull. We hear loud complaints from the retailers of all sorts. This is their dreariest season, however, and real Spring weather may bring them an improvement. The grocers, and shoe and leather dealers are very quiet, although the "strike" is making some talk for the goods of the latter."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ REMOVAL.—
BABCOCK, BROS. & CO.,
Have removed from No. 27 Wall st. to
No. 3 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 1,338 bbls. Flour, 152 bushels Rye, 4,610 bushels Oats, 5,390 bushels Malt, 3,239 pkgs. Provisions, and 525 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 85 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,500 lbs American Yellow, part at 37 @ 37½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—A fair inquiry prevails for Adamantine, chiefly at 17½ a 19c. ℔ lb. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 2,500 bags Rio at 12¾c.; and 700 bags Ceylon on private terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 46,596 pkgs.,—including, according to Messrs. WM. SCORR & SON, 24,000 mats and 150 bags Java, 13,067 bags Rio, 3,403 bags Ceylon, 2,448 bags Porto Rico, 1,400 bags Mania, 1,328 bags Maracaibo, and 400 bags Jamaica.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Feb. 25, New Orleans	55,000
Feb. 25, Baltimore	6,000
Feb. 28, New-York	13,067
Grand total	74,067

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in request, and is generally quoted at 23¾c.@24c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,000 bales at previous quotations.

FISH—The demand is moderate for the principal kinds at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at uniform quotations. Sales have been reported of 8,700 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 10@$5 25; extra State at $5 30 @$5 80; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 05, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in lively request at buoyant prices. The transactions comprise 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore &c., and $5 50@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in demand including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$7 ℔ bbl. About 320 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey; $4 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in request and are firm.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive to-day. Sales having been confined to small lots of Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 21 ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed, sales having been reported of only 17,500 bushels white and yellow Jersey and Southern, at 70½c.@72c. ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 2,100 bushels Rye, at 88c.; with 47,800 bushels Barley, including Canada West, on private terms; No. 1 Illinois, at 85c.; and State, at 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 44½c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45c.; State at 45½c. @46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@44c.; Southern at 38c.@42c., ℔ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL has prepared the following statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States since Sept. 1, 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu
New-York	Feb. 23, 1860	191,192	443,782	13,798
New-Orleans	Feb. 14, 1860	8	—	5,025
Philadelphia	Feb. 15, 1860	7,572	75,777	4,250
Baltimore	Feb. 16, 1860	—	—	—
Boston	Feb. 15, 1860	726	—	—
Other Ports	Jan. 18, 1860	15	4,136	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		199,520	523,615	23,073
To about same period, 1858		85,751	412,425	319,452
To about same period, 1857		671,915	3,256,518	1,217,471
To about same period, 1856		656,004	6,691,451	2,975,363

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Feb. 12, 1860	26 424	—	2,400
Other Ports	Latest dates	5,169	—	166

HAY—Sales: 500 bales North River, at 90c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

OILS—The principal kinds have been more sought after at unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed,—sales having been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 37½ new Mess; $14 75@$14 87 for new Prime; $17 50 for old Mess; and $12 50@$12 62 for old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut meats are in request, including Hams at 9¼c.@9½c, and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is more sought after, chiefly at from 9½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Lard favors buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 10¾c.@11¼c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in lively demand at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 600 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 50@$16 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$16 25 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c. @15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 10c. @12c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs. in lots, at $3 75@4 37½ per 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 350 boxes Castile have been reported at 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb., usual credit.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 450 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7¼c.; with, by auction, 500 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6c.@6¾c.; and 141 hhds. Texas, at 6½c.@7 7-16c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—We have heard of sales of 25,000 lbs., on private terms.

TIN—An active inquiry prevailed for Straits. Other kinds have been quiet. Prices have been supported.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at 23¾c.@24c. ℔ gallon, the market closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 200 bales Cotton, at ¾d.@9-32d. ℔ lb.; 500 hides, at 20s.; with, by steamer, 10 tons Lard and 10 tons Tallow, at 30s. For London, 250 tcs. Beef, at 6s.; 50 boxes Bacon, and 70 hhds. Tallow, at 30s.; with 300 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 6d.

Sales of Real Estate....FEB. 28.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot No. 188 Second-avenue, 20x100.....$9,500
House and lot Nos. 78 and 78½ Morton-street, 25x100 7,900
House and lot No. 51 Worcster-street, 18x75..... 6,950

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
Request the attention of
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS,
and purchasers generally, to their present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
OF
SUPERIOR FAMILY LINENS,
Received direct from the most celebrated manufacturers, warranted pure Linen, well-finished, and serviceable, viz.:

SHIRTINGS,	NAPKINS,	DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,	DOYLIES,	DIAPERS.

Also, extra-heavy Scotch Table-Cloths and Napkins, to match with Turkey and Damask borders; very heavy Scotch Diaper, all widths; Barnsley Sheetings and Table Linens, all widths.

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,	HUCKABUCK,
BIRD'S-EYE DIAPER,	RUSSIA DIAPER,
BATHING TOWELS,	RUSSIA CRASH, &c.

RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Will offer, on MONDAY, Feb. 27,
A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF THE
LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' PARIS DRESS GOODS
Flounced Barege Robes, from.....$ 5 to $15.
Flounced do. Chintz colors, from.$ 8 to $12.
Plain and Figured Double Skirts, from.$ 6 to $12.
Grenadine and Crêpe de Paris Robes..$10 to $15.
Barége Anglais Double Skirts.....$ 8 to $10.
NEWEST SPRING STYLES
DRESS GOODS by the yard, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Plain Barèges, Crepe Moretto, Figured Barèges, Barre Ecossais, Barege Anglais, Chintz de Lainés, Foulards de l'Inde, Laras de Paris, &c., &c., &c.
And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST'T,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Will exhibit on MONDAY, Feb. 27,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
ORGANDIE AND MUSLIN ROBES
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS FOR SPRING.

Lawn Robes	$2 50 to $3 50
Organdie Robes, double skirts	$4 50 to $8 00
Chintz do. four flounces	$8 00
Swiss Muslin Robes, nine flounces	$6 00

ALSO,
Plain Paris Lawns, Printed Jaconets, Colored-ground Organdies, Rich Chintz-ground Organdies and Jaconets, Brillantes, &c., &c., &c.
And at Stores
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Would invite notice to their very large assortment of
NEW SPRING DRESS SILKS,
Including the latest Paris designs in flounced Robes, Bayaderes, Chene, Stripes, Brocades, Figures, &c., and containing many of the
RICHEST SILKS EVER IMPORTED,
Also, a full assortment of New Styles
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Small Checks, Plaids, Bayaderes, Stripes, &c., &c., at 75cts., 80cts., and $1.
Also at Stores
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY
GOODS, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin de Laines, Damasks, Reps, Tassels, and Curtain Fixtures of every description. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and fixtures, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE,
An additional lot will be opened at retail, on
MONDAY, FEB. 27.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of
STRIPED FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on
MONDAY, FEB. 27,
At retail, their Spring importations of Paris and Lyons novelties, consisting of
SILKS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BAREGE MUSLIN DE LAINES, in five, seven and nine volants; also by the yard.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, the 27th, their entire Spring importation of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Containing the choicest productions of the European manufacturers,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
In addition to the large assortment of the RICHEST AND CHOICEST NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Just received per the last steamers,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 27,
500 PIECES HEAVY PARIS SILKS,
PLAID, STRIPED and BAYADERE,
At 75 cents per yard.
1,000 PIECES YARD-WIDE PRINTED CAMBRICS,
Extra fine quality,
Only 15 cents per yard,
2,000 PIECES ENGLISH BAREGE DE LAINES,
(Hoyle's Printing.)
At 12½ cents per yard.
The above are all fresh Stock, neat small designs, adapted to the present taste, and offered at prices GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on Monday, Feb. 27,
500 PIECES BAREGE ANGLAIS, all colors, at 1s. per yard, worth 2s.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on Monday, Feb. 27,
A LARGE LOT OF WHITE BRILLIANTS, yard wide, at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
ALSO—A lot of 4-4 PRINTED BRILLIANTS, at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard—a DECIDED BARGAIN.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open, on Monday, Feb. 27, a LARGE LOT OF HEAVY SHIRTING LINEN, at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d. per yard. ALSO—Full assortment of TABLE DAMASKS and TOWELINGS.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open, on Monday, 27th February,
ANOTHER LARGE LOT of fine SHIRTING MUSLINS, yard wide, at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS
Worth of Spring and Summer mourning dress goods, the handsomest, cheapest and Most desirable ever imported, are now submitted for inspection. Ladies call and examine.
WM. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 370 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 358 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 344 Grand-st.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—FRENCH WOVE, $1; button-trusts, $1 25; also, a large stock of the celebrated Worley Paris Corsets, very cheap. Misses' corsets and skirts, ladies' capes, 125c., at Mrs. FLGER'S, No. 884 Broadway, above Union-square, east side. Shetland veils, French kids, 85c.

WET BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, white and colored cotton hose, black broadcloth, cassimeres, linen table-cloths, muslins, &c., for sale by W. MATHEW, No. 54 Catharine-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

In addition to our immense stock of housekeeping dry goods, we will offer THIS DAY our Spring importations of
RICHARDSON'S LINENS, of every quality,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, and MARSEILLES QUILTS.
Also, 3,000 pair of rich LACE CURTAINS.
All of which will be offered at prices that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

359. REMOVAL. 359.
G. L. & J. B. MELTY
Have removed from No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., to
No. 359 BROADWAY,
Where they will continue the business of Importing CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND MANUFACTURING WINDOW SHADES.
Spring stock now ready for inspection.
359. BROADWAY, New-York. 359.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDMUND ABOUT'S
TWO GREAT BOOKS,
Of which there are several translations in England, are both published in this country by
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.

I.
THE ROMAN QUESTION. (The Boston Correct Edition.) Translated by Mrs. ANNIE T. WOOD; with an Introduction by E. N. KIRK, D. D. This book has had an immense sale, being suppressed in France. Price, (fine cloth, 12mo,) 60 cents.

II.
GERMAINE. One of the most brilliant and remarkable novels ever written, having all the sparkle of the "Roman Question," and of great dramatic power. Translated by Miss MARY L. BOOTH, from the Twentieth French Edition. Price $1.
Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail, post paid.

HOME PASTIMES;
THE NEW BOOK OF TABLEAUX.
For sale by all booksellers this morning.

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN'S DRESS—Just published. Also, the CUTTER'S GUIDE, the most elaborate work on the art of cutting extant. Office 156 Broadway, second floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, NEAR 6th-av., two adjoining rooms, furnished as bed and sitting rooms; will be let to a single gentleman with or without breakfast; gas, hot and cold water, and all other conveniences and comforts on the same floor. Family very small; no more boarders taken. House held on a five years lease. Best references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,346 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BREAKfast room or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., to let for a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first-class house, No. 230 West 32d st.; a south parlor and a small room for a single person. Both furnished. Family small. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen desiring board can find good accommodations at the Madison House, corner of 27th-st. and Madison-av. Day boarders taken at moderate terms.

BOARD IN SEVENTH WARD.—A SMALL American family will let, with board, a splendid back parlor on second floor, with gas, fire, and use of bath adjoining the room, to one or two single gentlemen. Also two front single bedrooms for gentlemen, with every comfort of a home. Terms very moderate, and first-class house. Apply 72 Henry st., near Market.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with separate rooms and partial board; gas, water, &c; within 5 minutes' walk of all the ferries; No. 33 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, having a full-sized front room, with gas, bath, &c.; situation convenient to the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, G. R., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, one block from Columbia, contiguous to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—AT NO. 226 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; a pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, may be had by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a pleasant location, and private family preferred. Address, with price, location and full particulars, G. B., Box No. 915 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE young ladies would like to find board with a respectable private family in Williamsburgh; location pleasant; good references given. Address, with full particulars, L. G. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young man, near Fulton or Wall st. Ferry. Single room, with breakfast and tea. Address, stating terms, R., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for a family or gentlemen to let, with board. The house is pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the bay. References exchanged. Apply at No. 98 Columbia-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, can obtain a handsome, large room, on second floor of a private house, having all modern improvements; price $3 50 per week, with gas; partial board if desired; references exchanged. Address H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; delightful location, convenient to Broadway; all modern improvements; suitable for a man and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 422 4th-st., (called No. 9 Abion-place.)

DO NOT MOVE ON THE FIRST OF MAY, 19 Union Place (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) one suit of rooms to let; also two single rooms at the above number. Rooms have large clothes-closets and all the modern improvements attached. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 5 and six. References given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to rent, to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired; only a few steps to the stages or cars. Reference required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry goods store.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1802, and subsequently, up to 1840, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN, OF PREPOSSESSING appearance, and wealthy, desires to open a correspondence with young ladies, not over nineteen years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address G. A. B., Brooklyn Post office.

CHARLEY, WHY DON'T YOU CALL FOR your letter. MARTHA.

CORA LEE.—GO TO THE POST-OFFICE. C.

S, LINWOOD—A LETTER AWAITS YOU. H.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WOMAN, TO WORK ON a farm, in a village in Connecticut; the woman to take charge of a small dairy; none but a Protestant need apply; references required. Apply to WILLIAM FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 52d-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO GIRLS, one for general housework; the other for nurse and plain sewing; must have good City references and no both competent and willing. Call at No. 158 West 21st-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., Wednesday, Feb. 29.

WANTED—A TIDY AND OBLIGING CHAMBERmaid in a small private family; she must be a good fine laundress and a neat plain seamstress. City references required. Apply, from 10 till 2 o'clock, at No. 151 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A NURSE A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, to take care of a child one year old. Apply at No. 44 Clinton-place on Thursday, March 1, from 10 to 12 in the morning.

WANTED—A PERSON TO DO FAMILY SEWING on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and to make herself otherwise useful in a small family. Apply at No. 162 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A BLANK-BOOK FORWARDER AND a finisher. None but first-class workmen on job-work need apply. WM. W. ROSE, manufacturer, No. 68 Cedar st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A first-rate cook, washer and ironer; must be good-tempered and obliging. Best of reference required from her last place. Apply at No. 39 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN AN EXPRESS OFFICE AN INTELligent American lad about 15 years of age; must reside in the City. Apply, after 12 M., at No. 59 William-st.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, a single man, thoroughly acquainted with both departments. Apply at No. 49 Broad st.

WANTED.—A GOOD GERMAN GARDENER, with undoubted references as to capability and sobriety, can have a situation by addressing H. G. E., Box No. 12 Belleville Post-office, N. J.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Bone Dust, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 320 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable woman as first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of desserts; can come highly recommended for honesty, good temper and neatness, and is very economical. Apply at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG woman, a situation, in City or country; a good cook, baker of bread, pies, &c., and washer and ironer, or general housework or chamberwork, waiting or laundress; understands each capacity well, as city reference can show; a home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 73 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a competent seamstress; is able to cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses; has lived in the most respectable families in the City. Excellent references. No objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMART INTELligent colored girl to do general housework in a small private family; wages not so much of an object as a good Christian home. Also, a girl who desires a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Call at No. 56 Raymond-st., between Johnson and Tillary, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, an American, work by the day or to take home; first-class references given. Also, a young American woman would like to work by the week to do plain sewing or assist a dressmaker; is fully competent. Both can be seen at No. 65 Carmine st., near Bedford.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable young woman, who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. No objections to any part of the country; has excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 624 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT lady, to wait on an invalid, and make herself generally useful; has the best City references; no objection to travel or go into the country. Address or call at No. 345 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress in a private family; she truly understands her business. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Very best of references can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—TO MAKE ENGAGEMENTS BY THE week or month, by a competent dressmaker, who understands making boys' clothes, and who has a machine of her own, if required; superior City reference. Apply at No. 735 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABle young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a young baby, and willing to do light chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; will assist in the washing if required; understands all kinds of cookery. Can be seen at her present employer's. (who will feel happy in recommending her.) No. 5 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Has no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady to Europe. Unexceptionable City references. Call at or address No. 108 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and fine washer; the other as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young German girl, to take charge of children and to do plain sewing; can also teach German; would not object to wait upon the table. Call at No. 17 Howard-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; one who can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived seven years; none but good families need apply. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 134 9th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; the other to sew and take care of children; best of City references from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family; fully competent; first-rate business; can come well recommended; has no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or would assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference. To be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union court, 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, and fine washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present situation until engaged. Apply at No. 456 7th-av., above 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has good reference; can be seen at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 141 Out-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. Ring third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 88 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one to sew out by the day or week; the other as nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 98 Broome st., corner of Sheriff.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would go as laundress in a small private family. Has nearly five years' City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best of reference, has lived nine years in one place. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference given. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 113 St. Mark's-place, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game. Very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 6th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as seamstress, in a respectable family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 157 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 29, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE [illegible] TROUPE.

WINTER GARDEN—GOVERNOR'S WIFE—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—WI-CON-I-KEW—LAFAYETTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE [illegible].

CHICKERING HALL—MR. SUMNER'S LECTURES AND [illegible].

NIBLO'S SALOON—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET, No. 596—WEINLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The State Senate yesterday received a Message from Gov. MORGAN, urging upon the attention of the Legislature the needs of the State Treasury, the fact of so material a portion of the session having already elapsed, and the propriety of imposing a judicious toll upon the Railroads. The Message was consigned to the Financial Committee, and made the special order for Friday. Among measures favorably reported were those to amend the Excise law and to regulate the sale of poisons. Mr. FIERO gave notice of a bill regulating the rates of milk freight on the Erie Railroad. The bill concerning the rights of husband and wife was passed; as were also those to incorporate the New-York Athenæum and the Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York. The *Pro Rata* bill engaged the attention of the House, Messrs. BINGHAM, VAN HORN and ELLSWORTH during the morning session advocated the measure; while Messrs. COOPER and GARRETSON argued against it. During the evening a number of gentlemen participated in an animated debate, until finally the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 66 to 39. There were twenty-three absentees. To-day the bill comes up upon its passage. There is reason to believe that the success of the measure is not at all certain.

Mr. MASON yesterday moved a resolution in the Senate, calling upon the Executive for a copy of the report of the Committee which settled the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions. The resolution prevailed. It was determined that after to-morrow the Senate meet at 12 M. As his part of the recent Harrisburgh programme, Mr. CAMERON moved for a bill raising the rates of duty. Mr. DAVIS called up his bill in relation to the national armories, but after a brief discussion, it gave place to an Executive Session, in which the Mexican Treaty was discussed. Mr. MASON, in opening the contest, spoke only in general terms, deferring an exhaustive analysis and defence to the close of the debate. Other Senators expressed their apprehensions that war would necessarily result from the negotiation, while others again saw in the instrument entire security against hostilities. Some points in the Treaty were admitted on all hands to need revision and correction. No indications were thrown out as to the policy likely to be pursued by the Republican Senators. In the House, Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill requiring the President to procure the annual message and documents to be printed every year prior to the meeting of Congress, and fixing the number required. He also reported a bill reconstructing the mileage system. The bill assigns to each member of Senate and House, a sum equal to the cost of carrying himself and his family to the capital and home again. Mr. SHERMAN at once proposed as a substitute, that each member be paid twenty cents a mile, going and returning, the distance to be measured by a straight geographical line. The substitute was adopted by a vote of 128 to 44. Strong effort was made, but vainly, to pass the bill. It lies over. Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, raised a question of privilege, declaring that his name had not been called the previous day on the vote for printer, and claiming to have the journal corrected. The effect of the correction would be to reopen the whole subject of the House printing, as Mr. FORD, Mr. RUFFIN voting, would lack one vote of the number necessary to a choice. The House adjourned while the matter was pending.

The Republican National Committee, yielding to the instances of many advisers, has determined to anticipate the time previously named for the meeting of the Chicago Convention, by selecting the 16th of May as the day.

The Democracy of Baltimore, in choosing delegates to the State Convention, which is to appoint delegates to Charleston, has signified decidedly its preference for Mr. DOUGLAS, as well in the delegates selected as in formal resolutions.

The mail steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 21st, touching at Havana on the 24th, arrived here early this morning. There are nearly $400,000 upon her specie list. Her Pacific advices have been anticipated. Those from the Isthmus and Cuba are without importance.

Our correspondent writing from Rio de Janeiro on the 11th ult. states that the Emperor, Empress and the Court were still absent at the north. The sloop-of-war *John Adams* sailed from Rio for China, Jan. 7. An accident had occurred during the celebration of New-Year's Day, by which the Belgian Minister, and Mr. PECKER, a merchant, had been seriously injured.

A flash of not very brilliant light has at last fallen upon the fate of the hapless *Hungarian*. The agent dispatched by the proprietors reached the theatre of disaster on Monday morning, and has telegraphed the following particulars: One boat with the oars lashed to it, and fragments of other boats, had been picked up in the vicinity, and goods were cast upon the shore for miles on either side. No more bodies had been found. The reporter who furnishes these meagre facts was to visit the wreck on Monday afternoon.

The Canadian Parliament organized at Quebec yesterday. The Message of the Governor-General contains nothing noteworthy.

The Legislature of Kansas is not at all disposed to submit to Gov. MEDARY'S veto, and the resulting perpetuation of Slavery. The House has already repassed the Abolition bill by a vote of 30 to 7. This settles the fate of the peculiar institution in the Territory and in the future State.

The Hoboken Land Improvement bill, over which so violent a contest has raged at Newark and Trenton, was ordered to a third reading in the New-Jersey House of Assembly yesterday, the vote, 36 to 22, presaging the passage of the bill to-day, when it comes up for final action.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention meets at Reading to-day.

The excitement among the shoemakers of Lynn has apparently reached its climax. On Tuesday morning the disciples of St. Crispin in that town formed a procession, and marched to Marblehead, where they were met by a delegation of their brethren, who escorted them to a public square to receive a formal welcome. After spending the afternoon in listening to the commonplace eloquence of their standard orators, the shoemakers again formed in procession and returned to Lynn. There were some funny scenes at a meeting of the women strikers, which was held in the evening. In Haverhill the strike was inaugurated on Tuesday, but the movement there has not assumed formidable dimensions.

The City Inspector, in obedience to the request of the Board of Aldermen, sent a communication to that body last evening, setting forth that, after consultation with the Mayor and Comptroller, he had entered into a verbal temporary arrangement with Mr. B. A. SMITH, by the terms of which the latter was to remove all the ashes and garbage from the City, and sweep the streets from two to six times a week, and oftener if the City Inspector desired it, and was to receive $300,000 per annum therefor, provided he performed the work faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector. Mr. DELAVAN says he could not remain inactive while the health of the City was endangered by the dirty streets; he had, therefore, made the arrangement to continue in force until the Common Council shall enter into a contract for cleaning the streets. After a long debate, in which the City Inspector's course was severely animadverted upon, the whole subject was referred. A resolution in favor of taking the Corporation advertising from the *Daily News* and giving it to THE TIMES, was laid over, under the rule. The Mayor's nomination of JAMES S. LIBBY for President of the Croton Board was rejected. The Board of Councilmen met, but, without transacting any business, adjourned to Monday evening. The Governors of the Almshouse had a spirited discussion on the question of discharging an Assistant-Superintendent of the New Hospital, and on a proposition to dismiss the Superintendent, Mr. WEEKS. A report of a Special Committee, recommending certain improvements in the City prisons, was made the special order for a future meeting. The plans of THOMAS LITTLE, for an enlargement in the Lunatic Asylum, was adopted, and Mr. LITTLE was appointed Architect to superintend the construction. After deciding to meet semi-monthly, instead of weekly, the Board adjourned.

Rt. Rev. Dr. SPAULDING, Bishop of Louisville, delivered a lecture in Cooper Institute, last evening, before the Catholic Library Association. His subject was, "European Civilization before the Reformation," and he labored to prove that the Catholic Church had accomplished more for civilization, for literature and art, before the Reformation, than has been accomplished since. He asserted that during the three centuries immediately prior to that epoch, there were more great inventions and discoveries, than during the three succeeding centuries. Of these, he specified gunpowder, the mariner's compass, the art of printing, clock and watch-making, written music, and organs. He held that the Catholic Church had always fostered liberty and defended the people against their aggressors, while the first absolute monarchies and standing armies came into existence with the reformation. He was listened to with great interest and attention.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered a lecture, last evening, before the Brooklyn Sanitary Association, upon the "Genesis of Crime," to a large and intelligent audience. The lecturer was listened to with marked attention, and received frequent applause.

The Stock Market was depressed, and prices very generally declined. Loan and Discount rates were steady, with a moderate business. Foreign Exchanges were firm.

Sales transpired of 1,000 bales Cotton at unaltered prices. A fair business was transacted in Flour, which was firm. Barley was in active request. Wheat, Corn, Rye, and the principal kinds of Provisions were less sought after. The movements in Groceries, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather and Tobacco were moderate. Freights were quiet.

The Mexican Treaty in Congress.

According to present appearances, the ratification of the Mexican treaty is to be resisted in the Senate by a party vote, and upon party grounds. Intimations from Republicans at Washington, and the language of their principal organ here, warrant the belief that the Republican vote is to be thrown *en masse* against it. The main reason to be assigned is, that the treaty is intended to pave the way for acquiring more territory into which Slavery is to be extended:—the real ground of objection is, an unwillingness that the present Administration should have either the credit of making a treaty which will largely benefit the manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of the country, or the disbursement of the money which is to be paid out in accordance with its provisions. Of the validity of these reasons, the people at large must judge.

We believe we have full warrant for saying that the Southern Senators who will give this treaty their support, will do so mainly because they believe it to be the surest means of *avoiding* any further seizure of Mexican territory. All their past ventures in that direction have proved unprofitable. Slavery has been injured by every such accession. Yet it is clearly foreseen by the most sagacious of their public men that nothing but such a treaty—or some treaty which shall give Mexico the benefit of a stable Government, and place our relations with that country upon a settled and a friendly footing—can prevent the two Republics from drifting into another war, which will end in new conquests and a renewal of the sectional collisions from which we have already suffered so much. In this view of the subject we believe the Southern Senators are fully sustained by the facts of the case, and the issue of whatever action the Senate may decide to take will, we are confident, vindicate its wisdom.

It seems to us the imperative duty of both parties to regard this treaty from a national point of view, and to sustain or oppose it, as the permanent interests of the nation may require. The treaty itself is not the work of the Administration, nor of any party policy. Mr. MCLANE went to Mexico to make the best treaty which the circumstances of the country would enable him to negotiate. The disturbed condition of the Republic gave him a prodigious advantage in the negotiation, and he has consequently secured for this country stipulations for the benefit of its material interests which probably fifty years will not place within our reach again. Naturally the Democrats are anxious to reap the benefit of having devised so beneficient a measure; but it must also be borne in mind that the Republicans can scarcely afford to shoulder the odium of defeating it.

The *Tribune* disposes of the whole question by saying that we have no business to decide whether JUAREZ or MIRAMON is the President of Mexico. If JUAREZ proves the stronger, we can afford to wait for his triumph; if MIRAMON, all the money we expend against him will be thrown away. This is a short argument, and not without plausibility. But is it not apparent that *neither* faction will concede to us any such advantages in the day of its triumph, as the *de jure* Government has already granted in its distress?

But it is a great mistake to suppose that this intestine struggle is to be speedily ended, or that the Miramon faction can ever establish a firm and stable Government in Mexico. If they should succeed in taking Vera Cruz, there will still remain sixteen or eighteen States which repudiate that faction and cannot be conquered by it. Such a triumph would only plunge the country into deeper anarchy than ever. And what action would England, France or Spain,—one or all of them,—be likely to pursue in such an event? Those European Powers are now awaiting our action, in obedience to what they are fully convinced is the call of humanity, the demand of our vital interests, and the destiny of our nation. If we refuse to sustain the policy marked out by the treaty now before the Senate, and retreat, leaving Mexico to her fate, European Powers will intervene; and those Senators who declare such intervention improbable or impossible, make a fatal mistake.

Another stupendous evil, certain to follow the overthrow of the Juarez Government, would be the opening of the whole Mexican Republic as a broad and tempting field for fillibusters; and Southern Democrats, defeated on the Mexican Treaty, would certainly have the power to raise a storm that the united North could not quell;—they could create sectional discord, and lay the foundation for new movements towards disunion.

In view of these evils, the Republican Party will be wise to remember that the conservative statesmen of the South are opposed to war with Mexico and the acquisition of her territory, instead of resting upon the false assumption that this Mexican treaty is but a measure of the Slave Power—the catering policy to [illegible] and to carry elections by bribing voters. We trust that the proper Committee in Congress will give this matter a thorough investigation, and lay bare to the whole country the enormous abuses and corruptions which have been practiced under the present Administration in this respect. The Republicans would unquestionably, under the same circumstances, act in the same way. Indeed, the cause of the delay they experienced in electing a Printer was the inability of the candidates to make satisfactory promises and arrangements as to a distribution of the spoils.

All parties look upon the Printing fund as fair game for plunder. The successful competitors are expected to make large donations out of their profits to the electioneering fund of their party, and to distribute lavishly among the serviceable and needy members of the party in other sections. This is an enormous abuse, and should be stopped, and it becomes the Republicans in the House to take measures to stop it. The only feasible method of having the public printing properly done, and of freeing it from the objectionable features which cling around it now, is by establishing a Government Printing-office. Under proper supervision the work can be done at a much cheaper rate in this way than in any other, and an end will be put to the abuses which have so disgusted the public at the manner in which the business is now conducted.

We trust that a bill will be prepared and presented upon this subject at an early day, so that it may at least become a topic of discussion, both in and out of Congress.

Crime and its Penalties.

The letter from the District Attorney to the Board of Supervisors, which was published in yesterday's TIMES, is rather a curious document. In the first place, it was entirely uncalled for: the Board had not adopted the resolution asking for the information which Mr. WATERBURY, in this letter, declines to give. It had merely been offered and laid upon their table, and there, for aught the District Attorney could know, it might lie forever. It would be quite time to assign reasons for not answering questions when the questions themselves should be asked.

Aside from this, moreover, some of Mr. WATERBURY'S reasons seem to be quite out of place, coming from an officer whose sole duty it is to prosecute indictments that may be found by Grand Juries. The resolution proposed to ask the District Attorney why certain parties long since indicted have not been brought to trial. Mr. WATERBURY gives the Board sundry reasons which might be given in case the question should be asked,—such as absence of witnesses, lack of testimony, failure to arrest, flaws in the indictment, &c.,—and then adds sundry considerations which incline him, in many cases, to abstain from prosecuting offenders who have been presented for trial by the proper tribunals. Among these are the profound grief and sympathy of friends, the hope that the criminal may reform, and the danger of confirming him in his evil practices by sending him to a penal institution. Whenever he is convinced that it is better for the criminal thus to treat him, the District-Attorney says he "shall act accordingly," and he thinks he would be "unworthy of his office if he did not."

This is doubtless creditable to Mr. WATERBURY as a gentleman of sensibility, and in his hands such a practice as he avows may lead to no bad results. But we were not aware that the District-Attorney, as an officer, was clothed with any such discretion as he claims the right to exercise. We supposed that, instead of making laws, or pardoning offenders, it was simply his duty to try persons charged with crime, leaving it for Juries to convict, Courts to punish, and the Executive to pardon. In the hands of a weak or a corrupt District-Attorney it is very easy to see to what abuses the doctrine avowed by Mr. WATERBURY would inevitably lead. It virtually usurps all the functions of all the officers of the law, and places the sole and exclusive control of all offences and offenders in the hands of the District-Attorney.

There is one reason which the District-Attorney urges against furnishing the proposed information, which must provoke a doubt of the sincerity of its pathos, when it is made to stand in the way of an investigation into the supposed abuses in criminal proceedings under the statute.

"I cannot say," says our soft-hearted prosecutor, "that I would make such a report cheerfully, for I know too well that it would be followed by a train of aching hearts throughout the length and breadth of the City. Nothing has been more surprising to me, since I have filled this office, than to observe the warmth and tenacity with which the efforts and sympathy of affection cluster about the erring; and that, oo, when the sufficiently repulsive features of crime are *blackened by marks of depravity revolting to all the better instincts of our nature.*"

And so, by a logic of mistaken sympathy which is as false as it is dangerous, the criminal who exhibits such "marks of depravity" must first be turned loose upon society, without a trial, and without suffering the penalty of his crime, and then the mantle of oblivion must be thrown over not only his offence, but over the motives and influences which induced his release from all its responsibilities; and that too by the very person whose imperative duty it was to hold him strictly to them. This is fallacious in logic, and would prove utterly dangerous in practice. We might as well abolish all criminal laws at once, and turn the "erring" over to the tender mercies and remedial influences of societies of reformation. Wherein consists the mighty force of the example which the infliction of penalities for violated law affords? Not in the incarceration which it provides—not even in the "extreme sentence" which it inflicts:—the heaviest part of the punishment is in the execration of an outraged community, in the disgrace and shame and grief which it brings upon family and friends—in the very "publicity" from which our compassionate District Attorney deems it his duty to screen the offender.

Let it not be argued from the tenor of our remarks that we would have society insensible to pity for the fallen and sinful. Not so; but the pity we would encourage is not a pity which winks at crime, or that would have it go unpunished. It is a pity which should not save a criminal from the consequences of his guilt, but which should hold out to him the hope, and provide the means of his reformation, and which should receive him again with open arms, when convinced that his penitence was sincere, and attended with its legitimate fruits. Let us not forget, also, in a weak commiseration for the offender, that we owe something to society; that at a time when crime stalks abroad through our streets, or seeks to hide itself in dark and loathsome places, every instance of impunity with which it is committed gives it new encouragement, and adds to its already fearful amount.

We should be very glad to see the whole fabric of our criminal law reformed and placed upon a better basis. But while it remains as it is, we cannot believe it to be safe for the District-Attorney to throw off the duties which are imposed upon his office, or to substitute his own sympathies for the positive requirements of the law and the expectations of the whole community.

PRINTING FOR CONGRESS.—Now that the House of Representatives has succeeded at last in electing a Printer, we trust that attention may be directed towards some permanent and satisfactory provision for this branch of the public service. It seems to be pretty well established that the printing for the Government is not only an enormous job, but that it is made a pretext for plundering the treasury, both for party and for private ends. It has been stated, and indeed admitted, that the public money supposed to have been paid for public printing has actually been used to suppor[illegible] prevented the formation of new parties, and rallied the conservative portions of the country to their own standard, if they had declared openly and promptly the sentiments which they profess to have always held concerning the Union and the Constitution. By allowing every other party to get the start of them in promulgating conservative sentiments, and then following their example, they have subjected themselves to just such taunts as the *Express* now utters.

SOMETHING FOR MR. BOYCE TO DO.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* states that a cane has been sent on to Washington to be presented to Hon. F. A. EDMUNDSON, of Virginia, for having struck Mr. HICKMAN in the street. The presentation, the *Guardian* adds, is to be made "by our immediate representative, Hon. W. W. BOYCE." We had seen rumors of this sort before, but we took it for granted that it was a hoax—possibly invented by some ultra and unscrupulous Abolitionist as a satire upon certain past proceedings of the Southern chivalry. The *Guardian*, however, announces it as a fact, and we see no reason why that paper should invent a statement so discreditable to its own section and people.

We hope the ceremony of presentation will take place in public. It ought to be made the occasion for a public demonstration. The Seventh Regiment ought to be invited to attend, and at once honor and grace the affair with their presence. And Mr. BOYCE will certainly prepare an elaborate oration to be pronounced as he delivers the symbolical cane—the mark of public gratitude—into the hands of that representative man, Mr. EDMUNDSON, of Virginia. The opportunity is one which he ought not to neglect. He can utter words of wisdom which could not fail to be of service to the country. Is it too much to hope that Congress will appropriate three or four thousand dollars in order to give proper *éclat* to the display?

If Mr. BOYCE should be called on by any of his constituents to make this presentation, we hope he will improve the occasion to read them a lesson which they need. He is a gentleman and a scholar—conversant with the proprieties of both public and private life, and able, from his reading and reflection, to detect the marks of an advancing, as well as a decaying, civilization. If he possesses the moral courage which should belong to his position, he will tell his constituents that by such acts as this they are deliberately presenting themselves to the world as admirers and advocates of barbarism—and are enlisting the contempt and indignation of civilized men everywhere; that such demonstrations stimulate and justify the constant denunciations of Southern society, of which they complain so much—and that the best thing which they can possibly do for themselves and the country, is to bring themselves a little more into sympathy with the spirit of the age in which they live, instead of trying to force everything back to the standard of the time when fists were more important than brains—when savage force held sway everywhere, and when neither law nor manners put any restraint upon the passions of individuals.

If there is any conservatism and good sense left at the South, it ought to check such exhibitions of sympathy with brutality, or at least prevent them from going forth as embodying the spirit and sentiment of all the people of the Southern States. And Mr. BOYCE can render good service to his own section of the country, by embracing this opportunity to tell its people some important truths which they seem to have forgotten.

The Police—Their Vices and Virtues.

On Saturday afternoon, in the Police Court at the Tombs, was witnessed a scene of brutal violence on the part of a City officer upon a man too helplessly drunk for resistance. He had been arrested in a street fight, and in Court bore that evidence of valor which a wound in front is supposed to denote. From a huge gash in his forehead the blood streamed over his face, and from his general appearance in other respects, it would not be difficult to conjecture that he had been engaged in a regular Congress brush. His similarity to a national representative was further suggested by his pertinacious attempts to make a speech, concerning the "constushnality" of the law under which he had been arrested. His helpless condition would seem to have rendered it unnecessary to treat him with unusual violence. But the officer,—like the Irishman who took liberties with the elephant's trunk, because he "couldn't resist a nose that he could pull with both hands,"—seemed unwilling to lose the rare chance of exercising the prerogative of his place, where he could do so without danger of resistance; so as often as the poor victim attempted to move, down the officer thrust him, upon the floor, the benches, and even the stove. In vain did the man remonstrate and threaten appeal to "the States;" the policeman's valor was not to be mollified, and the exhibition was only ended by the man being dragged away as roughly as if he had been the carcase of a coach-horse fallen in the street.

Well it is for the efficiency and repute of our Police, that all its members are not such ruffians as this. As marshals of the great endless procession of coaches, drays, and carts of every wheel that move through Broadway, they appear in a more reputable, as well as more useful light. The majesty of the embodied law, buttoned up in blue surtout, crowned with lettered cap, and wielding its leathern-thonged sceptre, is always terrible to the throng.

Stout, burly ruffians quake and obey a labeled policeman, whom, but for his badge, they would push aside or trample upon. In the dense throngs of lower Broadway, when carts and coaches are as closely packed as they would be for exportation, and drivers seem powerless or unwilling to straighten out the tangled mass, and open a crossing for the sidewalk pedestrians accumulated like the Hebrew host on the shores of the Red Sea, let but the policeman, conspicuous for his commanding form and handsome face, appear, and through the confused mass, a path melts away, and the people cross, safe as the Israelites passed between the waters which their prophet's wand divided before them. Drivers who wouldn't have the slightest objection to riding over a group of women and children, rein up their steeds in awe of the policeman, who stands in the midst of the raging vehicle elements, urging on this horse, and turning that aside, unharmed and unterrified, conscious of the protection his official character affords against the slightest graze of wheel or hoof. And if sometimes, in the din and turmoil of noisy teams and crabbed drivers that surround him, the officer loses patience somewhat, and rebukes the stupid obstinacy of cartmen with harshness, who can blame him? SOCRATES himself might find the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street less congenial for the practice of his patient serenity than his hammock basket suspended even in XANTIPPE'S closet. And when, late at night, predacious coachmen delay too long their impatient load at the theatre entrance, like the little starveling on the scenes within, demanding "more," the officer's command, "Move on," comes like music to the homeward-bound freight. Blessed indeed be the Broadway Police, for theirs is a service we need.

REPUBLICANS AND THE UNION.—The *Express* complains that the Republicans are stealing "its principles," by forming Union Clubs and "giving utterance to conservative principles on national politics." The *Express* ought to congratulate itself. Unless it has taken out a patent for conservatism, it should rejoice to see it espoused by other parties,—especially by one so powerful throughout the country as the Republican. In our judgment the only mistake the Republicans have made has been in not taking this step sooner. They might very easily have

City Ornamentation.

The little grass-plots with which some of our City householders have had the taste to adorn the inclosures in front of their doors begin to feel the influence of the few bright days in which we have been enjoying a foretaste of Spring, and take on deeper hues of life. But, while they please the eye as things of beauty themselves, which herald the approach of Spring, they pointedly attract attention to the brown waste about them. How few of all the costly abodes of this imperial town suffer even a spire of grass to struggle its way into life between the dreary flag-stones that cover every inch of soil on which a flower might grow. "God made the country, man made the town;" and if man would only have the goodness not to interfere with Nature's work any further than his own necessities require, and would cultivate more familiar intimacy with the genial dame, the City would have less the look of a many-peopled brick-kiln, and seem more like the abode of rational comfort and happy life. It is difficult to understand why so little attention is paid to the culture of Summer verdure about the brick and stone prison-houses, wherein the busy merchant must pass away the leisure hours of his life. A green drapery of leaves, like that which beautifies the stone Church in Union-square, to any but City eyes, would at least more gracefully conceal the drear expanse of dead walls and fences throughout the City than the hideous spectre of "Sykes about to strangle," or the flying leap of the "Poor Young Man," in the final stage of despair, which stare in illuminated fragments from every vacant spot which the poster's brush can reach. Nature never advertises her coming *fêtes* by such daubs as these; and better were it that her green curtain should close them in from view.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE HUNGARIAN.

Definite Tidings from the Wreck.

Probable Loss of all on Board—The Steamer's Boats Picked Up—No Traces of Crew or Passengers.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The following was received by the agents of the *Hungarian* last evening:

BARRINGTON, N. S., Monday, Feb. 27.

To H. Allan, Montreal:

I arrived here in the *Bohemian* at 9 o'clock this morning.

One boat, complete, with the oars lashed to her thwarts, has been found bottom up at Port Latour.

Several pieces of boats have been picked up off Cape Sable.

Goods are strewn along the beach from Tusket Island, round Cape Sable, as far East as Ragged Island.

No more bodies have yet been found.

I will proceed to the wreck this afternoon.

(Signed) A. CRAWFORD.

WHO WERE ON BOARD THE VESSEL.

From the Toronto Globe, Feb. 28.

"We are happy to learn that there is no possibility of Mr. MERRITT and Mrs. A. E. RYERSE, who is to accompany him on his return voyage, having been on board the ill-fated vessel. He wrote by the *Arabia* that he would write again by the next steamer, which was the *Hungarian*. We are sorry that the same report cannot be given of Mr. TALBOT and his bride. The Postmaster-General has telegraphed to his friends in London that Mr. T. intended to sail in the *Hungarian*. He was married but a few weeks ago, in England, to Miss ECCLES, daughter of the late much respected Capt. HUGH ECCLES of Toronto. We trust it may turn out that he delayed his voyage another week. Of Mr. MCKELLAR'S movements less is known. He had not written for two previous mails, and though expecting to leave soon, had not specified any time.

In the list by the *Europa* we are happy to recognise the names of Mr. CHARLESWORTH and Mr. SAMSON, (of JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,) proving that they, at all events, were not among the unfortunate. A passenger named WILSON is also mentioned as having sailed from Cork. Is it possible that this could have been Mr. WILSON, of Messrs. MOFFATT, MURRAY & Co.'s? We fear not. He wrote that he had taken passage in the *Hungarian*, and it is not likely, though still possible, that he was detained so long as to be compelled to cross the channel from Holyhead, and take the rail to Cork, in order to catch the *Europa* at that place. If he had done this, he would surely have telegraphed from Halifax as Mr. CHARLESWORTH did. It is probable that there are other Canadians in the above list, although unknown to us, whose friends may be relieved from their anxiety by its publication.

From the Montreal Transcript, Feb. 27.

It gives us much pleasure to learn that J. M. GRANT, Esq., Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway, who was reported a passenger by the *Hungarian*, did not leave by her, since letters have been received from him, of a later date by two days than her departure from England. Would that we could write with equal satisfaction of others whose names are mentioned as probably on board. Mr. MILLER, of J. & J. MILLER, leather merchants, was most providentially saved from the catastrophe by being half an hour too late for his passage.

The Canadian Parliament.

OPENING OF ITS SESSIONS AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Parliament opened to-day at 3 o'clock, with the usual ceremonies.

The Governor's speech announces that a reply has been received from the Queen of England to the invitation of the last session of Parliament, and that the Prince of Wales may be expected to visit Canada during the coming Summer. He refers to the satisfactory arrangements for the transmission of the European and American mails by the Canadian steamers; speaks of the settlement of the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, and of the consolidation of the municipal law of Lower Canada; congratulates Parliament on the issue of the consolidated statutes of Canada; calls attention to the law of debtor and creditor, and to the present system of currency and banking rates, with a view to further legislation; also to the administration of the Crown lands; congratulates the House on having surmounted the financial difficulties; says that papers will be laid before the House with reference to the consolidation of the public debt, and the recent success of the Minister of Finance in attaining this object; says that the commercial depression has diminished credit, but impresses on the Government the necessity of strict economy; asks the requisite provisions for the public service; finds a subject of congratulation in the bountiful harvest of last season, and the present signs of revival of commerce; trusts that the marks of returning prosperity may continue to increase, and that law and order may be maintained; and rejoices that but few subjects of a broad and important character remain requiring immediate legislation.

New-Jersey Legislature.

THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD BILL.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The House was engaged all the afternoon on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad Bill. Messrs. TERR and SLAIGHT made speeches against it and Mr. BOND in its favor. A test vote on the amendment was taken showing that there are twenty-two opponents and thirty-six friends of the bill.

The bill was subsequently ordered to a third reading, with but slight amendments. None prevailed, except such as the friends of the bill consented to. The result caused the greatest excitement to the large crowd in attendance.

The bill will come up for final passage to-morrow. The House adjourned at 9 o'clock, having been in session six hours without interruption.

Fires.

STORES AND DWELLINGS AT GIRARD, PA.

GIRARD, PA., Tuesday, Feb. 28.

A fire last night in this place destroyed four stores and several dwellings. Total loss about $10,000, which is but partially insured. The losses are as follows: S. H. BASSY, $2,500; C. F. ROCKWELL, L. DIBLER and HINDS & BATTLES, $1,000 each; L. L. LOVEJOY, J. KESSELL, J. BECKER and W. PLATT, $500 each, with others less heavy.

TOBACCO FACTORY IN MISSOURI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The tobacco factory of GEORGE W. WALKER, at Rockport, near Glasgow, Mo., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, together with $5,000 worth of tobacco, and $5,000 in bank-notes, which were in a safe.

SMOKE-HOUSE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The smoke-house of ROE & Co., in this city, with a large amount of bacon sides, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000.

Kansas and Slavery.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The bill abolishing Slavery in Kansas, which was vetoed by Gov. MEDARY, has been passed over his veto by a vote of 30 to 7.

Maryland Politics.

THE BALTIMORE DEMOCRATS FOR DOUGLAS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The Democratic Convention last night for the purpose of choosing eleven delegates to represent the city in the State Convention which meets at Baltimore in March, to choose two delegates at large to the Charleston Convention, elected nine Douglas and two Administration delegates. A resolution also passed by a vote of 53 to 28, declaring Mr. DOUGLAS the first choice of the Dema-

...Party of Baltimore" as the nominee of the ... and Thomas M. L. Rankin, ... Charleston. The Conven... ...ment in Virginia.

SHERIFF KILLED BY A SHOT FIRED.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 28,

Yesterday, in Spottsylvania County, Capt. Virginius Wyckoff was taking testimony relative to the divorce of his grand-daughter from a man named Cannon, when Cannon and his brother became angry, and fired revolvers, grazing Wyckoff's clothing. The latter fired, and shot both dead. A grandson of Wyckoff's named Smith, attempted to enter, when the third Cannon fired upon him. Smith immediately killed him with a bowie-knife. Wyckoff is seventy-five years old, well known, and was formerly President of the Danville Railroad.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

READING, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The excitement here to-day is great. The city is crowded to excess with delegates and other politicians attending upon the Democratic State Convention to be held to-morrow. The trains from all points to-day came well filled. The head-quarters of Messrs. Wynn and Fry, the prominent candidates for nomination for Governor, are at the Keystone House, where all the attractions centre. The current this evening is running apparently in favor of Mr. Wynn. The friends of the candidates hold a caucus to-night. The Keystone Club of Philadelphia arrived this evening.

The Chicago Convention.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TIME OF MEETING.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The question of the propriety of changing the time of holding the Republican National Convention having been submitted to the members of the Republican National Committee, and their views having been communicated by letter, it is determined, in accordance with the wishes of a majority thereof, that the said Convention be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next. EDWIN D. MORGAN,

WM. M. CHASE, Secretary. Chairman.

The Louisville Excitement.

PRISONER COMMITTED—THE CITY TRANQUIL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Tuesday, Feb. 20.

JOHN HASKELL, the man arrested on Saturday for an unnatural crime, and whose arraignment for examination yesterday caused such an intense excitement, was to-day examined and held to bail in the sum of $2,000, which, failing to procure, he was recommitted. All is quiet in the city now.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 28.

An extra session of the Missouri Legislature, called by the Governor to take action on the Railroad bills, met at Jefferson yesterday. This morning an organization was effected by the election of CHRISTOPHER KAISER, of St. Louis, as Speaker of the House.

The Baltimore City Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The majority of the Legislative Committee on the Baltimore City Railroad reported to-day in favor of giving the charter to BROOKS & Co., of Philadelphia. The minority reported against granting a charter, on the ground of alleged fraud in obtaining the grant from the City Council.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The following is our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	59,928,000
Specie	4,714,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,481,000
Amount due to other Banks	7,700,000
Deposits	18,020,000
Circulation	6,411,600

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 28—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the Steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now fully due here, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant.

Robbery in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The dry-goods store of Messrs. HUBBARD & NORTHROP, of this city, was broken into last night, and $4,000 worth of black and fancy silks stolen from it. There is no trace of the thief.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92⅔; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 51¼; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR firm but inactive; Howard-street and Ohio $5 50; City Mills is held at $5 25@$5 37. WHEAT active; Red, $1 30@$1 39; White, $1 45@$1 55. CORN declined 1c.; sales 20,000 bushels; White, 70c.@72c.; Yellow, 72c.@73c. MESS PORK heavy, and offered at $17 50@$18; Prime, $14 50; Rumps, $13 50@$14. WHISKY firmer, and selling at 25c.

MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 27.

COTTON—The *Europa's* advices caused greater firmness, and the Fair and Middling qualities slightly improved, but at the close the market was depressed and prices nominal; sales, to-day, 5,500 bales; Middling, 10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR advanced ¼c., and was refused at $5 75. WHEAT active, at $1 51@$1 57 for red, and $1 40 for white. CORN quiet; yellow at 75c.@75½c. PROVISIONS generally firm. WHISKY steady, at 23½c.@25c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR dull at $5 25. WHISKY lower; sales at 20c. MESS PORK firm at $17 25@$17 50. BULK MEATS and BACON dull. LARD quiet.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

FROM BRAZIL.

Affairs on the River Plate—Naval Intelligence—Accidents on New-Year's Day—The Absence of the Emperor and Court.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.

On perusing the editorial remarks on the various items of Brazilian news contained in my letter of Oct. 9, published in the TIMES of Nov. 26, I see that you mention my having communicated that the affairs between URQUIZA and Buenos Ayres had been amicably adjusted, *but that the statement needed confirmation*. I presume ere this the confirmation of same has reached you. This information was conveyed to me by private hand at the last moment of the sailing of the Montevidean packet, and consequently the NEW-YORK TIMES was *one month in advance* of all the other New-York journals in the receipt of this important news.

But while matters between these two countries have been definitely arranged to the satisfaction of both parties, a serious cloud is hanging over the dominions of King LOPEZ, which looks very much like a British invasion of Paraguayan soil. LOPEZ, expecting daily a declaration of war on the part of England, is said to be busily engaged in increasing and strengthening his defences, and threatens them with a warmer reception than the Chinese gave them at the mouth of the Pei-ho. The Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron in these waters is Rear Admiral Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, whose antecedents, particularly while in command of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, recommended him as a man of prompt action, and one not likely to be trifled with.

The other day, hearing that Gen. LOPEZ's son (the Paraguayan Secretary of War, and through whose mediation peace had just been concluded between URQUIZA and his adversaries,) was about to leave Buenos Ayres in a Paraguayan war steamer, to return to Assumcion, Admiral LUSHINGTON dispatched the *Buzzard* (6) and *Grappler* gun-boat, with orders to stop the Paraguayan steamer and forcibly take Gen. LOPEZ out of her. Through a mistake on the part of the commander of the gun-boat, fire was opened too soon, and the Paraguayans smelling a rat, ran back into Buenos Ayres and landed LOPEZ, who preceeded overland on his journey. The mistake on the part of the *Grappler* arose through the impetuosity of her commander, who acted upon the *first* part of the signal from the *Buzzard*, which ran thus: "Fire upon chase," without waiting for the finishing signal, which would have been, "When she has passed one hundred yards." A court-martial has been ordered upon the Commander of the *Grappler*, which will most likely end in his removal. It is very evident that the English mean war, and the next news the packet will bring up will most likely be an open declaration to that effect. The flag-ship *Congress*, Flag-Officer SANDS, sailed for the river La Platte on the 3d, where she will most likely remain until May or June next. The *Dolphin*, Commander STRIDMAN, sailed from here on the 9th, for a cruise to the northward, to Pernambuco and Bahia.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, after having been hove down and completed her repairs, sailed on the 7th inst. for China. Her Commander, MURRAY MASON, was invalided home, and Lieut. EDWARD A. BARNET ordered by the Flag-Officer to the acting command. The following is a list of her officers: EDWARD A. BARNET, Lieut. Commanding; Messrs. Cuyler, Hall and Stone, Lieutenants; P. Landsdale, Passed Assistant Surgeon; B. F. Gibbs, Assistant do.; George M. Blodget, Acting Master; H. R. Day, Purser; D. M. Cohen, Lieut. in charge of Marine Guard; Sankey, Captain's clerk; Watkins, Purser's do.; Smith, boatswain; Lane, gunner; Robinett, carpenter; Cassell, sailmaker.

On New-Year's day last, while in the act of igniting some fire-works, the Imperial children, [illegible] and a Mr. Freeman, a passenger, were severely [illegible] Emperor, with [illegible] to their beds. Our Minister, Mr. Wilson, and Consul, Mr. Scott, both received visits on New-Year's day, and were honored by a great number of calls from the principal sentients. The health of the city is at present very good and the weather delightful.

The Emperor and Empress have not yet returned from their visit to the North, where they have been received with great enthusiasm, but are expected back in the course of two or three weeks.

Yours truly, THE MAJOR.

THE GENESIS OF CRIME.

Lecture by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered a lecture last evening, by invitation, upon the subject indicated in the title, before the Brooklyn Sanitary Association, at the Tabernacle Church of Rev. Mr. BARTLETT in Fulton-avenue. After a few remarks by Dr. BELL explanatory of the objects of the Association—the promotion of the public health of Brooklyn—the lecturer was introduced to a large and respectable audience by ex-Mayor HALL, the President. Briefly apologizing for his inability, through want of time, to prepare an address more pertinent to the objects of the Society, he said he proposed to speak of crime subjectively—its origin in the qualities and infirmities of our nature; inquiring not merely how it does arise, but how it must arise under certain conditions, while our constitution remains constant to itself. Man is a creature of universal wants. "I want"—"I want," is the ceaseless cry of the human organization; and with every want supplied, new wants arise. Satisfy the stomach, and the palate puts in its claim, and that is ten times more difficult to satisfy; satisfy blind cravings and seeing desires arise; satisfy curiosity and you arouse inquiry; indulge inquiry and you awaken speculation; meet wants, and you are called upon to meet wishes, and then fancies, and then whims; feed mind, and imagination opens its mouth; feed imagination, and you arouse the poet, the artist, the seer—all notoriously hungry creatures, crying like so many Italian beggars for food. Thus man is a Chinese ball of wants within wants, only the ball is ever larger as you go inwards. But the wants of man arouse his powers. Want is the consumer, power the producer; and although wants and powers are on the whole well enough balanced in the world at large, yet they are by no means well balanced in the individual. There is a natural reluctance in man to rectify this inequality between wants and powers. Humanity tries every device to satisfy its wants by some other means than by putting forth its powers to supply them. It tries to consume without producing; it begs, borrows, steals, before it works, and this simply because wants, being older than powers, and having first lived on gratuity, hold to the natural prejudice that they are entitled to a free living. Thus in spontaneous climates man is spoiled, because Nature is over kind. In the earlier stages of social being, wants are kept down by reluctant powers; there is little evasion of labor, because no superfluity of want. There is, therefore, little crime, which in its essence is a desire to escape effort. If, then, in civilized society, where alone crime is greatly possible, we can find out who work and who do not work, we can determine who are the criminal class, for we know the non-workers must either beg, borrow, steal or starve. Now there are three classes of persons who do not work. First, the incapacitated—the children, the aged, the sick, and the insane. Second, the independent or privileged non-workers—heirs of wealth accumulated by their ancestors. This class represent work that is already done, and live on labor that anticipated their leisure. They are not wrongful wasters of what properly belongs to society; and, although it is doubtless a serious misfortune to belong to this class—since those who need not work to live, live but in the feeble enjoyment of their energies, appetites and capacities—yet we cannot fairly make these privileged non-workers the source of criminality. Third, the indisposed or willful non-workers. From this class is furnished the criminal element of society. They also get recruits from every grade of society in which a non-working spirit prevails, even though working habits may from necessity exist. Every person, whatever his position, belongs to the dangerous and non-working class, if his wants greatly exceed his willingness to work. The man who wants to do by speculation what can be properly done only by industry and toil, who would make his luck stand for his service in society, is really a member of the non-working class, and will naturally enough slip into the criminal class, if not swerved from it by pride or position. The criminal element in highly civilized countries, is divided into two classes. First, those who make crime a business, and, second, casual and accidental criminals, resorting to it only when pressed, or betrayed into it by indolence, want, and passion. In the old countries the first class is very extensive. In this country it is not, as yet, discouragingly small. The basis of all crime is the resistance of the savage nature, to the laws, restraints, and conditions of social existence. It takes two forms, assaults upon persons and upon property. In its essence, however, there is only one crime, which is robbery. It consists in taking social rights without paying for them—whether it be the right to property, or the right to life, security, and peace. Society says, "Pay for what you want, and want only what you pay for." But in what coin? In labor, which is the only current coin in the social mart. Half the social education of a good citizen consists in learning not to want what he can't pay for. Some things cannot be paid for—the right to take life, to injure the person, to molest the peace, or to corrupt society. But most of the wants of man can be paid for in labor. Labor has been elevated by the Creator to the rank of a virtue. Christianity has made it a sort of prayer. The speaker dwelt at length upon the rights and duties of the citizen in society, and also the duties of society to the citizen. When society fails to find employment and sources of happiness to the citizen, they find a criminal. From stagnant powers is bred the violence of society; from stagnant affections the vices and immorality; from stagnant sympathies the malice, hatred and revenge—a very social Cain. Abel was a good citizen, because he had the respect and esteem of society. Cain was a murderer, because from his birth he was an outcast.

He next proceeded to speak of the inevitableness and certainty of crime, its strict obedience to the laws as fixed as those of matter. From a given statement of the sanitary condition of a city, we could prophecy the amount of disease and death that would result in a given time; so from the amount of idleness and poverty which a city contains, might we foretell with equal accuracy the extent of future crime. He had been struck with a remark of a judge, lately made in one of our criminal courts, in charging the jury, that that was the third murder that had been committed in a certain cellar. The truth is, the place produced murder. The speaker quoted M. CHATELET, the French philosopher, to show the certainty and regularity with which crimes were developed, and their connection with ages, sex, climate, season of the year, &c. One woman was arraigned for crime to four men. The maximum age of crime in woman was thirty; in man twenty-five. The crimes of women were more against persons, those of men against property. In London 200 persons commit suicide annually.

This certainty and regularity of crime should not, however, discourage us in a philanthropic efforts for its prevention. On the contrary, it teaches us that we have the command of crime, and serves to point out the remedies. Neither should it have a tendency to abate individual effort. To be sure twenty pounds could not pull successfully against one hundred pounds, but it could pull twenty pounds nevertheless. A candle does not make day, but it lessens night.

In its efforts for the prevention of crime, however, society should be more discriminate than it has been in times past, and should consider more the differences of organization in the individual, while devising methods for the treatment of criminals. The day was not far distant, when the gallows would be abolished, and those who had proved themselves unfit for civilized life should be placed where they ought to be, in perpetual confinement.

At the conclusion of the address, which was listened to with manifest interest, and frequently applauded, Dr. GRISCOM briefly addressed the audience upon the necessity of sanitary reform in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the flattering prospects that such reform would be speedily accomplished.

Correction.

In the first article on "Our City Charities," injustice was done, on one point, inadvertently, to the New-York House of Refuge. The managers inform us that there *are* regular morning and evening religious exercises daily. The impression we had received to the contrary was owing to a misapprehension, on the part of one of the teachers, of the inquiry made of him on the subject. The *direct* religious instruction is probably not less than that in other well conducted reformatories; but whether the indirect religious influences might not be increased to advantage, is a matter on which there is room for difference of opinion. We think they might. Mr. KETCHAM, the Superintendent, states that the average residence of the inmates at the House of Refuge is only eighteen months; we believe twice that time would be more efficacious in reforming the children.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$120
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

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Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

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These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Perry's Japanese BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

We find ourselves attacked once more by Mr. H. B. DRIGGS; that gentleman having apparently discovered that a simple advertisement is best calculated to bring himself and his wares before the public than a sensation card.

After a very long silence, Mr. D. gives as a reason for it that he had to send to Washington for particulars of our patent. Information so readily accessible could have been obtained in a few days by any one else. The reason, however, with which Mr. D. possessed himself of it, is nothing to the slowness with which he imparts his knowledge to the public. In his card, so long delayed, he does not even say a word about our patent, but enters into a bewildering explanation of the *ee's, dd's* and *f's* of his own. Instead of exposing the weakness of the Steinway patent, he once more exhibits the fallacy of the Driggs'. Beyond this, the only other result of his application to Washington seems to have been a confirmation of the dates of our respective patents, concerning which there has never been the slightest doubt. It is sufficient, however, to place Mr. Driggs on his favorite hobby of a seven months' priority, which he rides gallantly, and in the presumption that by this time the public has certainly forgotten that we have already proved beyond a doubt, and in the face of untrue testimony brought in by Mr. Driggs, that our first Overstrung Grand was publicly tested, tried, used in concerts, and advertised *several months before he ever made an application for his bridge patent*. For these reasons we not claim the overstring principle, simply because he knew he could not do so.

Mr. D. certainly labors under a strange mistake when he supposes that we have ever written a card about *his* Overstrung Grands. We have no desire to attack them. The public knows full well that only those things which are REALLY good are liable to be attacked by competitors in trade. We affirm distinctly that we have never said one word against Mr. D.'s grand pianos. The very cheap trick of trying to turn the tables on us by a warning against using Mr Driggs' patent, is too transparent to need exposure. The public will laugh at it as heartily as we do. It is almost superfluous for us to say that we need no warning to avoid using Mr. Driggs' patent; but should the time ever arrive when artists may consider his grand pianos worthy of notice, we shall then feel ourselves under the necessity of giving him something more than a warning.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER, and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, with complete instructions, postage paid. Send for a circular.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Hall's Pictures.

The Sale will take place THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Academy of Design.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

"Something New."—Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, of No. 648 Broadway, invites especial attention to his means and method, original, and practiced only by himself, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of "stammering," by electricity. Hours, 11 to 5 o'clock.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Varicocele, Piles, Prolapsus Ani, and enlarged veins of the extremities. Physicians and others are invited to examine the new appliances for the above maladies at No. 448 Broome-st.
J. W. RIGGS, M. D.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent.) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

1860.—Shirts Ready Made, all Sizes, or made to measure, in the best manner and of the best material, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray-sts.

MARRIED.

SIBELL—EWING.—At Green Point, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb 28, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, JOSEPH K. SIBELL to HETTA H., daughter of George W. Ewing.

DIED.

GIFFING.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 27, CATHERINE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of John C. and Harriet E Giffing.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 50 2d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CONROY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, JOHN JOSEPH, infant son of John and Anna R. Conroy, aged 19 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2 West 25th st., on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

GOODWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, COMTRE GOODWIN, Esq., of cerebral hemorrhage, at his residence, No. 48 Amity-st., aged 65 years.

His friends, relations and acquaintances, and also those of his sons and sons-in law, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be interred at the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia and California papers please copy.

BERGGRIST.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 27, after a long illness, MARGARET, wife of G. Berggrist, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Swedish Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 West 15th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 29, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MORRELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 28 HANNAH, the wife of D. B. Morrell, in the 49th year of her age, after a long and protracted illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the Episcopal Church in 85th st., between 2d and 3d ave., on Thursday, March 1, at 12 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

KINNEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 27, MARY HELENA, youngest child of Franklin S. Kinney, aged 17 months.

LEACH.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 28, SARAH ANN, the beloved wife of James L. Leach.

Particulars in to-morrow morning's papers.

SEXTON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 28, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH E., wife of J. Oscar Sexton, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Batby.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, AARON LEGGETT, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his nephew, Reuben Leggett, Washington-av., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., on 6th day, 3d month, 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., where his relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BOUCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, HELEN MARGARET, only daughter of Christian W. and Esther H. Bouch, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 27 St. Felix st., near Fulton-av.

STELWAGER.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, Feb 28, ALICE, daughter of John and Anna Stelwager.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Yonkers.

DE LANCEY.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb 25, ELIZABETH CAROLINE DE LANCEY, daughter of the late John P. De Lancey, of Mamaroneck, in the 60th year of her age.

DUNLAP.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 27, after a severe illness, ROBERT J. DUNLAP, oldest son of Robert Dunlap, aged 23 years and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 105 King-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 27 in the 38th year of her age, ELIZA, wife of Saml. T. Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, James F. and George Carlisle, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 13 Montgomery-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 99, Feb. 28, 1860.

13, 18, 75, 51, 63, 61, 35, 33, 55, 52, 41, 31.

Class No. 100, Feb. 28, 1860.

8, 36, 63, 61, 78, 72, 43, 25, 76, 44, 58, 55, 73, 38.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 28, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER, OF THIS WEEK, Issued Thursday Morning, Contains a CHARACTERISTIC AND ELOQUENT SERMON By REV. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS. TERMS—$2 50 a year in advance. By carrier, $3. SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & CO., Editors and Proprietors, No. 37 Park-row.

THE ONLY CASH DRUG HOUSE.

P. D. ORVIS, No. 139 Maiden-lane, No. 169 Water-st., No. 19 Fletcher-st., New-York.

Exclusively Wholesale. Sales for Net Cash.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Contains

A Series of magnificent Illustrations of the VISIT of the SEVENTH REGIMENT TO WASHINGTON.

Also,

A Picture of the WRECK OF THE HUNGARIAN ON SABLE ISLAND.

Also,

A Portrait of HON. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio.

Also,

An Engraving of the GREAT SEA SERPENT found on the Coast of Bermuda.

Also,

THE SECOND JOURNEY OF THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER. By CHARLES DICKENS.

Also,

The Continuation of WILKIE COLLINS' New Story of THE WOMAN IN WHITE. With McLENAN'S Illustrations.

Also,

The Continuation of FITZ HUGH LUDLOW'S NEW PARTNER IN "CLINGHAM & CO., BANKERS."

Also,

The Continuation of ELLA EDMAN'S MISTRESS OF THE PARSONAGE.

Also,

A CHARMING NEW-ENGLAND REVOLUTIONARY TALE.

Also,

A THRILLING SKETCH—A NIGHT ON THE ICE.

Besides

The usual Complete Summary of NEWS—Domestic and Foreign. Editorials, Lounger, Humors of the Day, Comicalities, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANOTHER NEW STORY.

ANOTHER

SPLENDID NUMBER,

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,

WILL BE THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY

OF TO-MORROW,

Containing the opening chapters of

MISS LUCY RANDALL'S

GREAT DOMESTIC STORY,

AMY RAYNER;

Or,

THE TANGLED PATH.

It will be for sale everywhere. Price only

FOUR CENTS PER COPY.

THE INDEPENDENT,

for this week, published TO-MORROW MORNING, will contain the fine oration of

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.,

ON

SUNDAY SCHOOLS,

embracing the following:

The salvation of children should be the great cardinal purpose—Teachers must work hopefully—Fruits of early teaching—Affection of children gained by the teacher, and what influence this has in after life in moulding their character—The Sabbath made a day of enjoyment to children—Sabbath-School hours the happiest in the week—Parents should encourage Sabbath-School training—An appeal to Christian parents, &c.

AN ORIGINAL POEM BY

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR,

entitled

WHITE SLAVES,

suggested by the recent redemption of the slave child in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, on which occasion the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and a collection of over one thousand dollars was taken.

The author says:

"Before the Winter moon had waned, a tender child of nine,
Her brow just tinted by the land where warmer sunbeams shine,
With her small mouth all tremulous, and eyelids wet with tears,
And cheek now crimson and now pale with changing hopes and fears,
Stood by the church's altar—'tis there such alms belong—
And asked her life and womanhood of the great, pitying throng:
Right largely did they answer, and waiting angels bore
Back to our Lord in heaven one burning story more!"

A SERMON BY

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

An article from

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,

Entitled

"SPEECH OF SENATOR HALE AGAINST THE SLAVE USURPATION IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT."

Bad legislation may be endured, but not immoral. The United States Supreme Court, in defence of Slavery, has become the great teacher of injustice and iniquity. Men have not yet seen half the meaning of the Fugitive Slave bill and the Dred Scott decision. The duty of the Republican Party.

The leading Commercial Article is entitled

RICHARD COBDEN.

Presenting his leading characteristics as a man and as a statesman; contrasting him with American politicians, and giving some particulars of interviews with Buchanan, Cass, and one of the leading Democratic aspirants for the White House; also, his recent visit to the Emperor Napoleon, and its signal success to the cause of Free Trade.

TERMS.—By mail, Two Dollars a year; by carrier, Two Dollars and a Half, in advance.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

CARRIAGE BANDS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.

Boston, 4 styles.	Sand (Flange pattern).
Concentric, 4 styles.	Sockets for shafts, Poles,
Concave, 2 styles.	Express Wagons, Whips,
Philadelphia, 6 styles.	Whiffle-trees, Hames.
Rim, 8 styles.	Trimming Nails—Japanned.
Reflector, 6 styles.	Silver, Ivory, Bastelain.
Rose, 1 style.	Silver Moulding—Back Lights
Screw Cap, 9 styles.	Brass Door Hinges—Slat Irons.
Coach, 3 styles.	Silver Head Loop Bolts.
Jersey Mail, 6 styles.	Top Prop Nuts and Rivets, 17 styles.
Children's Cab, 7 styles.	Branch Iron Collars.
Dash Collars, Centres, and Rails.	Pole Yokes and Crabs.

The above goods, together with a large assortment of Harness Trimmings, are made and sold by the Ives & Pardee Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn. Factory at Ives Station, on Canal Railroad, 20 minutes from New-Haven.

ON BURNS—UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT—A SHORT AND PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

H. H. Fry, Esq., Agent of the great Iron Mills, Safe Harbor, Lancaster County, Penn., who sells hundreds of bottles of "Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil," says the men are much exposed to fire, and often meet with accidents, but the "*Electric Oil*" takes all pain out, and gives the hands no trouble. He orders another large lot, and says they are entirely out. It also acts promptly and efficiently in relieving *frost bites* and *injuries* of any kind, like *sprains and wounds*. It will relieve *Piles* more surely and pleasantly than any other thing, and it acts like a charm in cases of *broken breast and sore nipples*. If such men as Dr. Welchens, of Lancaster, and hundreds more, allege that they have *been cured*, is it not entitled to more credit than the mere self-adulation of any medicine-dealer or Doctor in the world?

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sizes enlarged.

For sale by BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row. Depôt, Philadelphia, Penn.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY, No. 154 Broadway, New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE.
341 Broadway, 341

Have now in store, and are receiving by every fresh arrival, a large and varied assortment of

FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,

Comprising in part,

French and Chinese Fans, Hair Nets, and Headdresses; Fancy Hair Pins and Combs, Belt Clasps, Buckles and Slides, Paris Dress Buttons, Garters, Watch Guards, Steel and Gilt Jewelry, Brushes, Pen-holders, Accordeons, &c.,

which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market price, and on the most favorable terms.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Hyatt's Life Balsam [illegible] ...ness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Influenza, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Pain in the Side, Back or Breast, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.

The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the cure of the following diseases: Fever, Ague, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe and genuine purifying agent, and that it has cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint and Pleurisy.

Principal Depôt, No. 321 Greenwich-st.

Agent for Brooklyn, [illegible]

Sold also by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada.

HARRIS'S [illegible]

MILK, ALMOND AND ROSE.

A new and elegant PERFUME, combining the most delightful and [illegible] An truly fascinating as the [illegible] odorous which adorns each bottle.

[illegible] than 3,000 bottles were sold by a New [illegible] favorite artist was in Boston.

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IRON IN THE BLOOD.

DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Iodide of Iron combined, [illegible] Sold by HARRIS & CO., [illegible]

A pamphlet on the "[illegible]" and [illegible]

THE GREAT POPULAR REMEDIES

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IN QUALITY AND PRICE PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY,

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TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED.
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THE SHILLING INDELIBLE INK.

THIS LAST WE CONSIDER

EXCEEDINGLY POPULAR.

We have had advance orders for some weeks, and it is only now that our supply enables us to begin to advertise it.

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RETAIL FOR TWELVE CENTS.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A Farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A two-story and attic residence on Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from the ferry; contains fourteen rooms, exclusive of closets, store-rooms, &c., with all the modern improvements, and gas throughout. On the place is a conservatory, stable, &c. There is about three-quarters of an acre of land, good well, fruit and shade trees.

ALSO, TO LET OR LEASE—Two elegant three-story houses, situated on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, two minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and cold water and gas throughout. Each house contains fourteen rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, besides. Good well of water, &c.

ALSO, TO LET—A neat two-story cottage on Franklin-av., New-Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good views of the Kills, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A handsome cottage, with two acres of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Factoryville ferry landing; contains twelve rooms, two-story and attic; well of fine water, also good stable and out-houses. For further particulars apply to

A. K. FOSTER & CO,
No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE ON Brooklyn Heights, No. 93 Pierrepont-st. Lot 37½ feet front and 48 feet rear, by 95 feet in depth. House of brick, 3-story, basement and sub-cellar; in good condition with all the modern improvements; first-class brick stable attached. Location one of the best in the city. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the Ferry, several three-story brick houses and stores, which will be sold very low to close an estate; a small amount can be left down, and the balance from time to time, in sums to suit purchasers. Also, several houses in Williamsburgh for sale on the same terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT ON TENTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The four-story house, No. 37 10th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25.4x70 feet; on lower stories three rooms deep; lot half the block. The whole or part of the furniture would be sold with the house if desired. Possession 1st May next. Terms advantageous. For cards of admission apply to

H. HENNEQUIN & CO., No. 49 Park-place.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place. 25 by 50 feet—let 26 by 133 feet, 8½ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NO. 6 WARREN-place, Charles-st., 3 stories; No. 20 Abingdon-place, 2½ stories; No. 12 Hammond-st., brown-stone, 3 stories; No. 51 Hammond-st., new, 3 stories; all first-class houses, with modern improvements and high basements. Terms easy. Also, No. 155 Sullivan-st., front and rear house, 25 by 100 feet. Also, house and lot corner of West and Hammond-sts. Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each. Apply to N. ROE & S. D. WILSON, office No. 200 Varick-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot, No. 129 East 53d-st., is 8x100 feet; house 48 feet in fine order; gas and water arrangements complete; also, lot adjoining, 25x100 feet, brick carriage house thereon; price for the dwelling and lot, $6,200, or including carriage house and lot, $9,500; terms accommodating; can be seen from 10 to 12 M., or 2 to 4 P. M. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 4th-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots easterly side of 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., 40x100; the west lot No. 22 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; lot south side of 54th-st., near 6th-av., 25 feet by half the block, lot north side of 81st-st., near 3d-av., 25x102 feet. For further particulars, inquire (before 10 o'clock) of MOSES DEVOE, or GEO. W. DEVOE, Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE—NO. 33 CHELSEA COTTAGES (NO. 270 West 24th-st.,) two-story and basement brick cottage, 18 x 80, court yard in front, bath, water closets, gas fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Price low. Terms to suit purchaser.

THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 68 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class large size brick house, well located, in Brooklyn, convenient to ferries, with or without furniture, &c., for a well improved country place of from 40 to 100 acres, with or without some stock on it. Hudson River preferred. Address, with full particulars, BOSTON, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TEN NEW HOUSES ON 29-AV., between 31st and 35th sts., with stores and basements; modern improvements on each floor. Price, $7,250, are rented for $802. Terms easy. Also, four new brown-stone houses in 32d st., three stories and basement, high-stoop, first-class houses, 19 by 50 feet. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between 4th and Madison avs., two stone front houses, 25x60 feet: rosewood and black walnut doors and trimmings; the above houses and location are both strictly first-class; also, two stone front houses in 38th-st., west of Lexington-av., 20x58 feet, complete with all the improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE AND thoroughly-built mansion, No. 17 West 36th-st., occupied by T. O. Rossiter, and for sale for the first time in May. It is admirably arranged and adapted for a large family or first-class female school. For particulars and cards of permission to see the premises, apply to E. PARMLY, No. 13 Bond-st.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of

H. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON- square, in 23d-st., a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without furniture: from a cash purchaser will take $18 000, without furniture; a mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

FOR SALE—$6,500—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house, and 16 years lease of lot, No. 89 East Broadway. Rutgers lease, with covenant for renewal. House 25x50, lot 25x50. Ground rent only $170. Has bath-room, gas, range, &c., and will rent readily for $1,000. Apply to S. BROWN, No. 191 Fulton-st., or H. WOOD, No. 203 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW MODERN HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, No. 341 West 22d-st. complete in all respects and ready for delivery on the 1st of May. Price $11,000. One-half can remain on bond and mortgage if wanted. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 333 HENRY-st.; lot 24x76 feet; house 21x40 feet, two-story, attic and basement, in complete order for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. For particulars apply on the premises, or of S. G. BOGERT. No. 11 South William-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 24 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone, front house, 25x65; lot, 21x129; situated in the pleasantest part of West 14th st., with or without furniture. Apply to 18 RAEL MINOR, No. 71 John-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY, BASEMENT and attic frame house and lot No. 118 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, four blocks from the Peck-slip ferry landing; gas and water in. Price $2 500. Apply to L. P. NOSTRAND, No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 20x65, lot 93 6, No. 58 West 25 h-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements, as the owner will leave the City, it will be sold at a bargain, and most of the money can remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th st., and one on 36th-st., adjoining. They are fine, choice mortgage and private securities. Inquire on the premises of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire proof building, 100 feet square, and first-class engine with an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor,
No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 45 WEST 28TH-ST., BETween Broadway and 6th-av., a first-class brown-stone front house, four stories high, with high stoop, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear 25x32 6, with entrance from 29th-st. Enquire of J. E. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 20 East 32d-st. It is in first-rate order, handsomely painted and frescoed; contains all the modern improvements, together with an ice-house in yard. For terms, which are easy, apply to WM. H. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-FIRST-ST., FIRST house west of Lexington-av., south side, a brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements; price $9 500. Inquire of W. & J. YOUNG, No. 316 3d-av., corner 20th-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL and bar fixtures, suitable for first-class boarders, at Morrisania, for a good house in New-York or Brooklyn, from $16 000 to $13 000, below 35th-st. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SEVENTEENTH AND 18th sts., 275 feet on 17th-st., running through to 18th-st., being 30 lots in all; commencing 150 feet West from 8th av.; nearly all may remain on mortgage. Apply to Executor of Estate, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-STORY, high-stoop basement and counter cellar houses and lot, on north side 50th st., between 2d and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO VACANT LOTS ON THE WEST side of Lexington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. They will be sold cheap. Inquire of M. L. CRASTO, Rahway's Island, foot of 122d st., E. R.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN estate.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Bleecker-st., each 20 feet 1½ inches by 128 feet 6½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LOTS IN THE City of Newark, N. J., on the grade. This prosperous manufacturing city has 75,000 population; is within half an hour of this City. The growth is towards these lots, which, with other prospective improvements, will largely enhance their value. Improvements will now pay large interest. They are unincumbered, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Foreigners can hold real estate in New-Jersey. Apply to GEO. E. TOWNSEND, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME, well-located three-story brick house, built in the most careful and substantial manner, having gas, water, &c., and is now offered for sale to settle up a partnership; any family in want of a real snug house at a great bargain, and on easy terms of payment, with a good and perfect title, would do well in addressing a note to C. S., Brooklyn Post office,

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 143 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c. $4,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $600. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-sts., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING, ONE STORY high, covering three lots of ground, 75 feet front by 160 feet deep, built for a paper-packing establishment, and fitted up with all the modern improvements; stable on the premises; with slight alteration could be converted into a brewery or manufactory. Apply on the premises, No. 172 West 42d-st.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four-story English basement brown-stone house No. 43 West 36th st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high stoop brown stone house No. 139 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day: extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 112 LEXington-av., corner of 29th-st. A first-class four-story basement house and lot, desirably located and genteel neighborhood, suitable for a physician. It contains 20 rooms, 2 vaults, gas and fixtures throughout. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av. Will be put in order for a good tenant.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 31TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOUR THREE-story brick houses, Nos. 88, 90 and 92 East 32d-st., New-York, and No. 5 22-st., Williamsburgh. Prices respectively, $5,500, $5,250 $5 000 and $4,000. About 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 33-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

$7,600—FOR SALE—HIGH-STOOP, THREE story brown-stone house, No. 130 East 30th-st. House 19 by 45 feet; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of ABRAHAM AYRES, No. 463 4th-av., corner of 32d-st.

$1,500 IN CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE, for a three-story high-stoop sub-cellar brick house and lot, gas, water-closet, bath, &c., No. 52 44th st., between 2d and 3d avs. A great bargain. Apply to MARK LEVY, Banker, 23 Liberty-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS country seat, of easy access to the City, an elegant brown-stone house on the corner of a fashionable avenue in the Murray Hill district, who's other surroundings are unexceptionable. LINGEE, HOLDEN & Co.,
No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 13 Pine st.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT STRATFORD, CONN.—For sale on Long Island Sound, midway between Stratford and Bridgeport, a farm and country seat of great beauty, containing 225 acres, most of which is highly cultivated. Buildings, including mansion, &c., are commodious and numerous. A fine brook, from springs, runs through the place and the entire farm is well watered; location very desirable; views of the Sound extensive. The place is well worthy the attention of parties looking for a country residence, easy of access, and in a healthful and beautiful neighborhood. Terms, one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm of 157 acres, 39 miles from New-York, *via* New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 82 ACRES, with a large three-story modern house, 56x50, extension 20x30; also farm-house; the outbuildings are large and extensive, well watered and fenced; choice fruit and shade trees. Price, $11.000, including stock, crops, &c. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL GARDEN FARM, NEAR this City (New-Jersey preferred) or a snug cottage in Brooklyn, for which very best farm land in Michigan or Wisconsin, or the patent right for an ingenious and valuable lock, already introduced, will be given. Apply to E. MORGAN No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVing from $15 000 to $20,000 in cash to invest, wishes to purchase a dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, between 14th and 28th sts., Broadway and 8th-av. No broker need apply. Address, with description, Box No. 1,520 Post-office.

A HOUSE WANTED—FROM MAY NEXT, FOR one or more years, in the vicinity of 4th to 14th st., near 4th av. Must contain all improvements, and be in complete order. Address, giving full particulars as to size of house, convenience, &c., with lowest rent stated, J. O. W., Station B, Grand-st. Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A lady and gentleman, from the 1st of May; it must be convenient and in good order; partially furnished preferred; from 5 to 10 minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. ferries, and would like to board the owner's family if agreeable arrangements could be made. State location and rent. Address S. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED.—A MODERN THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house by a respectable tenant, situated between 1st and 4th-avs., and 20th and 39th sts.; rent $900 or under. Address, stating terms, P. H. JACKSON, No. 167 East 28th-st.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL HOUSE, containing about six or eight rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, within 15 or 20 minutes walk of Fulton Ferry. Rent not to exceed $250. Address REV. W., Box 105 *Times* office, New York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, FIVE OR six rooms in a central, furnished house, suitable for housekeeping; must be east of 4th av. and below 30th st. Seventh Ward preferred. Rent not to exceed $350. Address S. W. E., No. 177 East 13th-st.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, OR A SMALL house, within 10 minutes' walk of the City Hall, Brooklyn, by a small family. Rent not to exceed $100 per annum. Address R. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, AN ENGlish basement house, with a brown-stone front, between 23d and 38th sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Address HAMSON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office stating price, location, &c.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Palliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and Bank desks, and bookcases of every description made to order by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also graincd and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO, No. 652 Broadway.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 5th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE —Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT Stamford, Conn., near the female seminary on Henry-st., five minutes' walk from depôt, and about an equal distance from steamboat landing; commands a fine view of the Sound; is first-class modern built; contains 13 rooms, 5 on first floor; grounds handsomely laid out, and well stocked with fruit, shade and ornamental trees. All in complete order throughout. Will be sold with or without the furniture, which is nearly new, in good order, and will be sold a sacrifice. The owner having left the State, this property will be sold a bargain. Only a small cash payment required. Enquire of PLATT ADAMS, Room No 5 Trinity Buildings, New-York.

WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Country residence for sale—one of the most delightful places in this County—containing forty acres of excellent land in a high state of cultivation, a large quantity of fruit and ornamental trees, house, barn, carriage-house, and all the necessary outbuildings. The mansion commands an extensive view of the East River and Long Island; also, one of the most beautiful landscapes in the country. This property is only two miles from the depôt at White Plains, and will be sold at a sacrifice, if applied for soon. Price, $10,000. Sixty per cent can remain, if required. Apply to S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at Astoria, L. I., of easy access from the city, situated on high and healthy ground, about half a mile distant from either the ferry or the New-York steamboat landing. House, with adjoining green-houses, carriage-house, with gardener and coachman's lodges above, and stables—the whole in good repair. There are about six acres of land, beautifully laid out and planted with fruit trees of every description, in full bearing, shrubberies, &c., &c. Terms made easy. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land with dwelling house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations very convenient. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BEERS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. T. BEERS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE County, a cottage house, partially furnished; has four rooms on first and second floor, good cellar and kitchen, with well and rain water on the premises; a good garden and handsome lawn. Only nine miles from Newburgh, and three minutes' walk from the Branch R. R. Depôt. Rent only $160 for six months, or $200 per year. Possession immediately. Apply to RICHARD CALDWELL, on the premises, or to JOSEPH TINKHAM, No. 77 South-st., New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—ALSO CITY RESIDENCE.—This splendid country seat is on East River, Westchester County, about an hour's ride from New-York: perfectly healthy, and needs only be seen to be appreciated; has hot-houses, boat-house, dock, billiard-room house, and will be sold with stock of all kinds, carriages, furniture, &c., also a large and desirable City residence, if desired. The owner is compelled to travel abroad from ill health, and terms will be very liberal. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A FEW YEARS at New-Rochelle, near the Neptune House, a beautiful country seat; the house containing 12 rooms, is delightfully situated immediately upon, and commands fine views of, the Sound; the grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with fruit. Also, a coach-house, stable and bathing-house. Within 16 minutes of the cars, three minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City; rent $600. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS ELEgant country residence is on the Connecticut River, 4 hours from New-York, and is situated on the skirts of a beautiful grove, on an eminence commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. The buildings are of stone, 2½ stories high, containing all the modern improvements, handsomely fresco'ed and finished in the very best style. So much land may be had as desired. Will be sold very low, on easy terms. Address

F. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of fruit, shade, ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURKEE, 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—3½ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

CANANDAIGUA, NEW-YORK.—THE PRIvate residence of Isaac Pierson, deceased, situated on Main-st. in the beautiful village of Canandaigua, New York, is now offered for sale. The house is large, having four fine rooms on each floor, with suitable back buildings. There are about ten acres of land connected with it, embracing a good garden. Its location is one of the most desirable in the village. Any further information can be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, to GIDEON GRANGER, Canandaigua, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best locations with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—One hour's ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven railroad, a half a mile from the Mamaroneck Depôt; there are about 2 or 3 acres of land handsomely laid out in lawn garden, &c., and well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON CLOVE ROAD, STATEN Island, 10 minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing, good new house, 37×40, 15 rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c., all new; fine lawn and good vegetable garden 2½ acres, plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; will be sold together with the furniture. For price or terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the railroad station; lot 81x200 feet; house modern, and in complete order; trains every hour; terms easy. Inquire of A. G. CRANE, No. 50 William-st., New-York, or of J. B. MERTON, No. 155 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A HOUSE CONtaining 13 rooms, with all modern improvements; fine shade and fruit trees; grape arbor and stable; lot 62½×140; price, $5,000; only $1,000 down. Also, two larger houses; splendid locations. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., or JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEIGH, Jamaica.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MOST DEsirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., beautifully situated on the banks of Seneca Lake; house large, supplied with gas fixtures, marble mantles, &c., surrounded by 4 acres of taste-fully-ornamented grounds, with 17 acres adjoining. Will be sold low, or will be exchanged for property easy of access from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 55 Wall-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence, in Orange, N. J., within four minutes' walk of the Brick Church Depôt, consisting of a modern built house and grounds handsomely laid out in flower and vegetable garden, with a great variety of shrubbery, fruit, &c. Inquire of C. SHEPARD & CO, No. 397 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

HOBOKEN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A THREEstory and basement house, with a good frame building on the rear, suitable for a shop; gas and water. Lot 20 by 95. Price $3,600. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 114 Garden-st., Hoboken.

WHITE PLAINS.—A TWO-STORY, BASEMENT and attic house for sale; fruit and shade trees, excellent water, lot 100×200 feet, 2 feet in front of county buildings in this village; two minutes from depôt; a very desirable and cheap property. Apply to S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE OR LET—A GOOD frame dwelling house in good order, conveniently arranged, with a stable and about 10 lots of ground in garden, at West Farms. A variety of fruit is on the premises. To a purchaser the terms will be easy, or to a good tenant the rent will be low. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye, quarter of a mile from depôt, with two to eight acres, carriage-house, barn, &c.; eight bedrooms, dining-room, library, parlor, &c. Also a small cottage. Apply to C. T. CROMWELL, 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE two-story brick house and barn, and one acre of land stocked with fruit trees; 3 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, Fishkill. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR Fishkill Landing, or address Box No. 340 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, one of the most desirable residences on the Hudson, only half an hour from 31st st. Price $30-000. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 1,139 City Post-office. Applicants will please name price and location of property offered.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, at the premises, near the depôt.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition if required. The house is a roomy one, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing. Possession from the 1st of April. Apply at No. 196 Water-st.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. The undersigned has opened an office in White Plains for the sale of country residences farms, and all kinds of real estate, renting of houses, farms; loans negotiated on real estate securities. Send for circular.

S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED TO HIRE—ON THE HUDSON River, within one hour's ride of New-York, a moderate but comfortable house with from two to five acres of ground. Address Box No. 2,875 New-York Post-office, stating location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AT TARRYTOWN, A FEW MILES FROM this Depôt.—A country residence for sale, consisting of sixty acres of good cleared land; improvements, house, barn, stables, masonery, &c., &c., a very large and handsome trout pond, besides a stream of water some hundred feet long, and another large stream running through the place, a garden containing one and a half acres of ground, handsomely laid out with all the small fruits and a large number of dwarf pear trees, also two apple orchards, &c. This place is one of the most desirable in the country. Will be sold low and terms liberal, if applied for before April 1, as the subscriber is obliged to return to the City. Address Box No. 3,892 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling-house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office and accessible four times daily by railroad, the depôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises to any part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE Halsted estate, at Rye, Westchester County, containing 26⅔ acres of fine land, fronting on Rye Beach. The situation is high, dry, and healthy, commanding an extensive and varied water and land prospect, and combining unusual advantages for an elegant country seat. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY residence on the Hudson, having suitable outbuildings, a good garden, excellent water and extensive river views. The situation is most healthful and convenient to the depôt. For particulars and a view of the premises, apply to MORTIMER DEMOTTE, 16 Wall-st.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A very desirable and pleasant summer residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a house nearly new, containing eight rooms, barn out-houses, a living spring, choice fruits, &c., on high ground, will be sold low; a rare bargain. Address E. H., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WESTERN LAND OR A VILLAGE PROPerty WANTED.—The advertiser having a well located two-story modern brick dwelling, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, would exchange for a small portion Western property; some cash required, balance may remain on property. Apply at No. 170 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 9.

**AT SOUTH

AUCTION SALES.

Henry B. Hedges, Jr., Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
On THURSDAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, At the No. 3[illegible]ms, No 5½ Pine st.,
Being the entire furniture of a boarding-house, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom suites sofas, chairs, tables, large lot of beds and bedding, oval and pier mirrors, China, glassware, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
BY ORDER SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee.
FIFTH-AV.—Four lots commencing on Southeast corner of 62d-st.
EIGHTY-THIRD ST.—Ten lots adjoining above lots on the rear.
Maps and further particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
23D-ST.—3 lots and buildings, Nos. 30 and 32 W., near 5th-av.
AVENUE B—Modern house and lot No. 145, opposite Tompkins square.
20TH-ST.—1 lot N. S., 275 feet E. 8th-av., running to 21th-st.
BROOKLYN.—1 lot on Schermerhorn-st., near Court st.
Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
MURRAY-HILL LOTS.
ADRIAN A. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
36TH-ST.—4 lots N. S., 80 feet W. of 4th-av.
Also,
3D-AV.—4 lots S. E. corner 52d-st.
THOMAS LIBERAL.—Maps and particulars at 35 Wall-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEDFORD-AVENUE AND ON CLOVE ROAD, BROOKLYN.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BEDFORD-AVENUE.—The three-story and attic brownstone front house on Bedford-av., directly opposite Morton-street, 23x80 feet; lot 23x100. The house has gas, hot and cold water throughout, connecting with sewer and in perfect order.
Also, two lots on the southeast corner of Bedford-av. and Clymer-st.; each lot 25x100 feet.
CLOVE ROAD.—All that certain place or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and known as the Oil-cloth works. For full particulars and map apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS.
No. 50 Wall st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-AV. AND TWENTIETH-ST. BY ORDER OF COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 3, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
8TH-AV.—The three brick stores and dwellings on the northwest corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st., known as Nos. 195, 197 and 199 8th-av., having a front on 8th-avenue of 56 feet 4 inches, and on 20th-st. of 79 feet 9 inches.
20TH-ST.—The brick dwelling and lot of ground in the rear of the above, known as No. 189 West 20th-st., being 20 feet 3 inches in front and 56 feet 4 inches in depth.
JOHN M. KNOX, Referee.
For maps apply at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE AND MULBERRY STREETS.—We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
DUANE-ST.—3 valuable lots near Church-st., each 25x75 feet; will be sold together to the highest bidder; two-thirds can remain on mortgage for three years, or the purchaser can pay it off.
MULBERRY-ST.—The valuable property known as the Presbyterian Church, Nos. 166, 168 and 170, 73 feet 3 inches by 100 feet 3 inches.
MULBERRY-ST.—Nos. 172 and 174, adjoining the above, 51 feet 6 inches by 100 feet.
Maps and further particulars at the Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
BY DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO.—OFFICES No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 1018 Broadway. Real Estate at public and private sale. Sales of furniture and merchandise at dwellings and stores,
THURSDAY, March 1,
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
POSITIVE SALE:
East 20th-st.—the 3-story brick house, No. 159 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.; lot 25x98.9; house 25x25, with stable in front. Price 12,000. Terms: $7,000 on mortgage. Also, No. 164 East 25th-st., 3-story brick building rear of lot 20x25; lot 21x98.9. Terms: $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Also, No. 168 East 25th-st., 2-story brick building 18x26, with a brick building used as a hoop factory; lot 25x98.9. Terms: $1,100 can remain on mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer,

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT IN NINTH-STREET, NEAR SECOND-AVENUE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
NINTH-STREET.—The handsome three-story brick house and lot, No. 236 9th st., north side, near 2d-av. The house is very desirable, 25x46 feet, well built, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements, baths, gas, water, &c. Lot, 23x92 feet 3 inches. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Immediate possession can be given immediately. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL AND BEAVER STS., TO CLOSE THE PARTNERSHIP OF MESSRS. SCRYMSER, DAVIS & MAYO.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
PEARL AND BEAVER STS.—The valuable 4 story brick store on the west side of Pearl-st., running through to Beaver-st., and known as Nos. 135 Pearl-st. and 88 Beaver-st., covering the entire lot; 20 feet 2 inches on Pearl-st., 18 feet on Beaver-st., and 62 feet 3 inches by 51 feet 9 inches in depth. The premises are leased for $2,700 per annum; $14,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the pleasantly situated two story frame cottage and lot No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.; it is in good order and in a first-rate neighborhood. For terms and particulars inquire of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., or on the premises.

A. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the elegant residence No. 52 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood suites, mirrors, centre tables, lace curtains, oil paintings, vases bronzes, easy chairs, lounges, china, glass and silverware table cutlery, velvet and Brussels carpets, hair and spring mattresses &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, piano fortes, carpets, mirrors, &c. By E. & F. B. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 1st March, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, three piano-fortes, carpets, mirrors, &c., by order of the mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of Spring goods. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ON THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 43 White-st., by PEED & COLE, auctioneers comprising Brussells and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rush-seat chairs, pier glasses, tables, bedsteads and bedding, oil cloths, kitchen furniture, &c.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
MONROE-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—W. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story basement and underpinned brick house, and eighteen years' unexpired lease of the lot No. 131 Monroe-st. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Broad-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods; also, 200 cases rubbers, to close a concern.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF WHITE granite ware, yellow rockingham, C. C., edged, dipt and fancy goods, TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT. Positive cash sale in lots to suit dealers.

WM. WITTENS, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF CIGARS, 145,000. Also, household furniture, carpets, bedding, piano, parlor sets. Also 2 fine gold watches, office furniture, brandies, wines, &c. The whole for positive sale.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises No. 328 Washington-st., the machinery and tools of the U. S. Coffee and Spice Mills, consisting of a twenty horse power steam engine with boiler, shafting and belting complete, and in perfect working order, together with two mills and all the usual machinery connected with a first-class establishment. Sale positive for cash

THE BAY STATE STRIKE.

MOVEMENT AMONG THE WOMEN.

Acts and Proceedings of Employers and Workmen.

LYNN, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

In company with some of the Boston correspondents, I yesterday visited the town of Marblehead, where the strikers have obtained an ascendancy equal almost to that of the Lynn malcontents. The immediate cause of our going was a desire to witness the doings of the mass meeting, composed of the combined forces of Lynn and Marblehead. We found very little to admire about the town, though the view from the old fort is very fine, and the interest attached to the fort itself will always be great, on account of historical associations. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are fishermen, and their families and the balance are devoted to the trade over whose destinies St. Crispin is supposed to preside. The little boys pay great attention to strangers, and, though this is commendable, we think the manner in which they do it might be improved. Entering quietly this ancient burgh, a stranger finds himself almost immediately surrounded by a host of the young Marbleheaders, who, with stone in hand, demand from him a quarter. If he is disposed to be stern, and not fork over the quarter, they instantly stone him, give him no quarter, and pursue him with stern chasers, till in desperation he yields. *Moral*—always enter Marblehead with a quarter in your hand, hand it politely to the first boy you meet, touch your hat, and pass on—if you don't do it then, you will before you leave.

About noon, the procession from Lynn, consisting of about 3,500 men, preceded by a brass band, entered the village green, escorted by 500 Marbleheaders. The sight from the hotel steps was a very interesting one. Four thousand men, without work, poor, depending partially upon the charities of their neighbors and partially upon the generosity of the tradesmen of their town, giving up a certainty for an uncertainty, and involving in trouble with themselves many hundreds of women and children, while to a certain extent the wheels of trade are completely blocked, and no immediate prospect of relief appears. Their banners flaunted bravely. Their inscriptions of "Down with tyranny," "We are not slaves," "No sympathy with the rich," "Our bosses grind us," "We work and they ride," "No foreign police," and many others of like import, read very well and look very pretty, but they don't buy dinners or clothing, or keep the men at work or the women at home about their business. By this strike $25,000 *weekly is kept from circulation in Lynn alone*, and who can say what the effect will be on the storekeepers, dealers in articles of home consumption, if such a state of drainage is kept up for any great length of time?

However this may be, they made a grand show. The day was fine, the air balmy, the music good, the crowd great, and all the resolutions for sticking out were passed unanimously; so they passed a few hours on the green, making speeches of encouragement, and then, with three cheers for the Marblehead girls, and three groans for "*grandizing bosses*," the delegations parted, and the Lynnites returned home, with mud in the road up to their knees, but with enthusiasm *waxing* stronger at every step.

The most interesting part of the whole movement took place last evening, and will be continued to-night. I refer to the mass meeting of the binders and stitchers held by

THE FEMALE STRIKERS AT LIBERTY HALL.

In company with the Boston *Herald* and *Journal*, the NEW-YORK TIMES mounted the top of a ricketty omnibus, and took fifteen cents' worth of ride over ruts and through mud to Liberty Hall. The streets were thronged with girls of various ages and sizes—some twelve years old, and others forty—some four feet high and ten feet around, and others six feet high and five feet around. The corners were crowded with "jours," who cheered each chatty group that passed, saluting them with cries of, "Go in, gals," "Remember MOLLY STARK," "Give the bosses fits," &c., &c. Reaching the foot of the stairway, the TIMES happened to be ahead, and with great difficulty pressed his way through the whalebone and rattan to the top of the steps. Here a venerable lady stopped the entrance, and said in a loud voice which attracted the attention of the three hundred occupants, (all women,) "No, Sir! No sich comes in *here*. You have villified us and inspersed the purposes of our meetins, and not but one man can come in to-night—but our Chairman, Mr. OLIVER."

The TIMES *was* staggered, but in a mild and gentle tone urged that it was not fair to visit the sins of the Boston Press upon its Metropolitan head. While talking, we gradually worked and worked, till we found ourselves by the table, behind which stood Mr. WILLARD OLIVER, with mallet in hand. He looked irresolute, and did not exactly know whether to let the TIMES stay or not. To hesitate among so many women was natural, but it wouldn't do to give it up so; whereupon we stood upon a chair, begged the indulgence of the house, represented that New-York was some distance from Lynn, and that we had been at considerable expense in getting here, and that it would be the height of cruelty to tantalize a stranger so much as I should be, were I to be ignominiously thrust out after once getting in. The vote was taken, and we were allowed to remain, on condition we would tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, leaving out what nonsense might be uttered on the spur of the moment. Our hands were, figuratively speaking, tied. So we promised whatever was asked. At our intercession the *Herald* and *Journal* were admitted, but not until they purged themselves of all intent to do injustice and had promised to be as good as the TIMES was to be. I hardly think knowledge was ever pursued under more difficult circumstances.

The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The ladies were such as you can imagine free, self-supporting, fearless, happy women to be. We have seen many assemblages of women, but have never beheld a more intelligent, earnest, "*peart*" set, than were in Liberty Hall last night.

The object of the meeting was the hearing the reports of Committees who had been deputed to make a list of reasonable prices, and to solicit the girls of Lynn and the surrounding towns to join the strike movement.

There are two classes of workers—those who work in the shops and those work at home—the former use the machines and materials of the bosses, while the latter work on their own machines, or work by hand, furnishing their own materials. It is evident that the latter should receive higher pay than the former, and the report not having considered this fact, was subjected to severe handling. The discussion which followed was rich beyond description—the jealousies, piques and cliques of the various circles being apparent as it proceeded. One opposed the adoption of the report because "the prices set were so high that the bosses wouldn't pay them." Cries of "Put her out," "Shut up," "Scabby," and "Shame!" arose on all sides; but, while the reporters were alarmed, the lady took it all in good part, and made up faces at the crowd. The Chairman stated that, hereafter, Pickleeomoonia boots were to be made for three cents a pair less, which announcement was received with expressions of dismay, whereupon he corrected himself, and said they were to be three cents higher; and this announcement drew forth shouts and screams of applause. "There! didn't I *say* so?" said an old lady behind me. "You shut up," was the response of her neighbor; "you think because you've got a couple of machines you're some; but you aint no more than anybody else." At this point some men peeped in at the window—"Scat, scat, and put 'em out," soon drove them away, and the meeting went into a Committee of the Whole, and had a grand chabbering for five minutes. Two ladies, one representing the machine interest, and the other the shop girls, became very much excited, and were devoting themselves to an *exposé* of each other's habits, when the Chairman, with the perspiration starting from every pore, said in a loud and authoritative tone of voice: "Ladies! look at me; stop this wranglin'. Do you care for your noble cause? Are you descendants of old MOLLY STARK or not? Did you ever hear of the spirit of '76? [Yes, yes, we've got it.] Wall, then, do behave yourselves. There aint nobody nowhere who will aid you if you don't show 'em that you're regular built Moll Starks over again." [Cheers, clappings, &c.]

"Here comes the Boston police;" "Pitch 'em in the river;" "Who's afraid?" "We'll put 100 girls at the dépôt, and *then* see if the police dare arrest anybody." What could the Chairman do? He hammered and yelled "Order," but had to succumb and let the girls talk it out, when they again came to order and resumed business.

A proposition to march in the procession was the next topic which drew forth discussion. Some thought that proper minded women would better stay at home than be gadding about the streets following banners and music. To this there was some assent, but when a younger girl asked the last speaker what she meant by talking that way, when everybody in Lynn knew that she had been tagging around on the sidewalks after the men's processions the last week, the uproar was tremendous, and the pit of the Bewery never at any performance of "The Three Fast Men" so resounded with screams and whistles and hurrahs as did that well named Liberty Hall.

Some of the statements were quite interesting. A Mrs. MILLER said that she hired a machine on which she was able to make $6 per week—out of that she paid—for the machine, $1; for the materials, $1 50; for her board, $2; for bastings, $1;—making $5 50 in all, which left her a clear profit of only fifty cents a week. One of the bosses says, however, that if a woman is at all smart she can make $10 per week with her machine, which would be clear $3, sure. In fact, from remarks which were dropped around I judge that Mrs. MILLER'S estimate is rather low. The leading spirit of the meeting, Miss CLARA BROWN, a very bright, pretty girl, said that she called at a shop that day and found a friend of hers hard at work on a lot of linings. She asked what she was getting for them, and was told *eight cents for sixty*. "Girls of Lynn," said CLARA, "*Girls* of Lynn, do you hear that and will you stand it? Never, *Never*, NEVER. Strike, then—strike at once; DEMAND 8½ cents for your work when the binding isn't closed, and you'll get it. Don't let them make niggers of you; [Shame, there are colored persons here.] I meant Southern niggers:—keep still; don't work your machines; let 'em lie still till we get all we ask, and then go at it, as did our Mothers in the Revolution."

This speech was a good one; it seemed to suit all parties, and they proposed to adjourn to Tuesday night, when they would have speeches and be more orderly. Canvassing Committees were appointed to look up female strikers and to report female "scabs." And with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned to meet in Lyceum Hall.

The *Herald* and *Journal* went into Boston at the close of the meeting, and as the TIMES was a comparative stranger, a committee of five escorted him home. They insisted upon his partaking of a stew and beer, crackers and red sauer-kraut, and then with merry laugh and pleasant chat took us to our elegant and really metropolitan quarters at the Sagamore, where we bade them good-night, and retired to dream of nonpareil, of machines, and eight cents for sixty pair.

HOWARD.

FROM THE BOSTON PAPERS.

THE STRIKE IN LYNN.

The Boston *Courier* of yesterday says:

The Lynn strikers formed in procession Monday morning, according to the predetermined plan, numbering about seven hundred persons, and marched to Marblehead, accompanied by the Lynn Cornet Band. Those who were in the procession conducted themselves in a very orderly manner. They were cheered at various places on the route, and when they arrived at the borders of the town, were met by a delegation of the Marblehead strikers, numbering about two hundred persons, and escorted to Market-square. Here they were addressed by Mr. PETER DIXIE and others, after which they partook of a cold collation.

The reporters, who followed in the rear of the procession in a carriage when it entered the town, were received with the usual salutation which greets a stranger well favored enough to be in the possession of a conveyance, which is, "Let's rock 'em." They were accordingly "rocked," to a damaging extent, so far as the horse was concerned.

The procession marched through the principal streets of the town, (which vary in width from five to ten feet,) After they had disposed of their "cold bite," and after reviewing all the interesting localities, they proceeded to the Common, where speeches were made by SAMUEL GREEN, Mr. BISBEE, and others. No new doctrines were advanced by the speakers. About 4 o'clock the procession was reformed, and after cheering their entertainers, they marched back to Lynn, where they arrived about 6 o'clock.

WILLIAM H. PERRY, who was arrested on Saturday, for creating a disturbance, and sent to Salem, was examined yesterday, and held in $4,000 bonds. He was bailed by MARTIN HOOD.

AFFAIRS IN HAVERHILL.

The schoemakers of Haverhill, agreeably to a vote passed at their meeting on Saturday evening last, struck for higher wages yesterday, and assembled at the Town Hall at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the movement, and to organize themselves into a protective association.

G. H. HAWLEY was elected Chairman, and he announced that four-fifths of those who had agreed to strike would join the association. He was in favor stopping work until the bosses had agreed to sign the schedule of prices adopted at the meeting on Saturday evening, and the question being put to a vote, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Thos. SALTER, Mr. HAWLEY was elected Chief-Marshal of the Strike, which he accepted on condition that they would all agree to obey his orders, and refrain from all riotous proceedings against manufacturers and expressmen.

A Committee of five was then appointed to wait upon the manufacturers, and request them to sign the list of prices, after which it was voted that every striker finish the work he has commenced and return it to his boss.

A Committee of ten was then appointed to canvass the towns of Haverhill and Bradford, and obtain the signatures of workmen to the bill of prices, and get them to join the association.

THE PRICES FOR WORK.

The Boston *Journal* says of the wages of the shoemakers of Massachusetts:

"We have been unable to obtain, even after the most diligent inquiry, any reliable estimate of the average of wages now earned by shoemakers. That it is very low, is but too apparent. That many have been unable to obtain any employment for weeks and months, is certain. But whether good shoomakers can earn on an average $3, $5 or $10 per week at the present prices, it is impossible to determine from the conflicting accounts. It is a remarkable fact that the scale of prices demanded by the shoemakers of Haverhill, who have just struck, compared with that of the Lynn strikers, is from 20 to 25 per cent. lower. It will be obvious to those who are intelligently investigating the subject, that either the Lynn scale is too high, or the Haverhill scale too low. There is a wide margin of profit for the manufacturer between the two. But this very discrepancy of prices shows how depressed the business has become, and how wide the difference in the prices paid by different manufacturers for the same quality of work."

Strike in the City.

THE STONE-CUTTERS ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL WANT HIGHER WAGES.

More than a hundred workmen who were engaged in cutting stone for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, have demanded an increase of wages and refuse to work until their demands are complied with. They have now been idle about two weeks, and no arrangement has yet been agreed upon. The following memorial was written by the men, to be presented to Archbishop HUGHES, but owing to his absence from the City it has not been sent to him. It contains a statement of their grievances:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1860.

We the undersigned, stone-cutters at the New Cathedral, in Fiftieth-street, wish to make known the grievances now existing between Mr. JOYCE and us.

The facts are thus: There were from 110 to 115 men in the employ, of whom seventeen were working by the day, and received the regular rate of wages, $2 per day. The remainder of the men were working by the *piece*, or *per foot*, at prices at which they could not make more than from 7s. to 10s. per day. The consequence was, there was a committee appointed to wait upon Mr. JOYCE, and let him know that the men requested an advance in prices, which he peremptorily refused, in a very ungracious manner. Consequently, the men withdrew their labor from the employ, and are still out. The price paid by Mr. JOYCE to the *piece* men was 30 cents per *lineal foot* ashlar twenty inches high, and less in proportion as the height decreased. The price demanded by the men was 30 cents per *superficial foot* for all ashlar, without regard to height, and six inches extra for *quoins*.

(Signed) COMMITTEE.

Fires.

IN ALLEN-STREET.

On Monday night an incendiary attempt was made upon the tenement house No. 26 Allen-street, in a room which is not tenanted. Some of the occupants of the house yesterday morning discovered that an effort had been made to burn the building. Large strips of paper had been torn from the walls and piled up against the woodwork near the mantelpiece, where they had been set on fire, but, fortunately, would not burn, and the designs of the incendiary were frustrated. Had the flames gained any headway, there would no doubt have been a great loss of life, as there are nearly sixty persons residing in the house. EDWARD WARING, the owner of the tenement house recently burned in Elm street, was also the proprietor of the Allen-street building.

IN WEST THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.

The fire bells rang an alarm for the Second District yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, in consequence of the discovery of a fire in the stables of the Spring-street line of stages, in West Thirty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The flames were speedily extinguished. Damage about $100. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.

A slight fire took place about 9 o'clock, on Monday evening, in the dwelling-house No. 133 West Forty-ninth-street.

A NOVEL PROCEEDING.—The Detroit papers notice a new establishment just opened in that City for the purpose of enabling fugitive slaves in Canada to return to their masters. The agent who has undertaken this charitable enterprise is evidently in earnest. He states that he "has made such investigations in Canada, especially at Chatham and other places where Africans most congregate, as satisfy him that large numbers of them are anxious and ready to return to their masters at the South if they only had the means," and he proposes to furnish them with transportation tickets and to send them in company with an agent, looking to their owners for remuneration for his benevolence. His office is in Desnoyers' block in Detroit. The man's name is BROWN, and his advertisement makes the following statements: "Arrangements entered into with parties will be guaranteed beyond question as to strict fulfillment of all obligations. Parties desirous of returning can communicate with the undersigned, either personally or by letter."

The Wise Artillery, at Martinsburgh, Va., have been paid $3,083 for their services at Charlestown.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY STAGE DRIVING.—In the gypsum regions of Maine, in towns distant from water privileges and where steam-power is too expensive to be used for pulverizing the mineral lumps, they are put into springless carts and driven at so rapid rates over the not miraculously even roads of the place, that in a very short time they are reduced to powder. Whoever has had the misfortune to ride many times in the evening coaches, from the upper part of the City to the ferries, has probably called to mind the "down East" custom, and had a chilling suspicion creep over him, that perhaps the driver on the box above was in league with the makers of plaster-of-Paris images, and had agreed to pulverize the bones of every victim entering his trap, and deliver the dust over to the image-men aforesaid. Visions may have arisen in his mind of the horrid gibbeting of his powdered bones,—wrought into various-moulded forms,—on the head tray of some ragged Italian exile. The break-neck races in which rival coaches enter, over the frost-roughened pudding-stone pavement of Fulton-street, would save such imaginings from every imputation of undue nervousness of body or mind on the part of those who entertain them. The attempted transfer of the institution of horse-racing from the Bloomingdale road, where it belongs by prescription, to the blooming dales and hills of the Central Park, has recently been nipped in the bud by the legal pincers. This is very well if it shall be followed by the use of the legal forceps for the removal of the more deeply-rooted coach-racing nuisance. It certainly seems unjust, that while a man in his own vehicle, risking chiefly his own neck, is checked by the brakes of the law, the drivers of coaches, freighted with the public, should be allowed to dash on, at almost steam-engine speed, through the City's busiest streets.

A WORD TO WEARERS OF CRINOLINE.—The late pleasant afternoons have brought out bevies of pretty faces on Broadway, and crowded the walks with such a sea of crinoline that it has required all the courage of bashful young men to navigate their way through. The pleasing sight inspires every jacket-wearer with the readiest willingness to grant that the dear creatures constitute the better half of our creation. But yet in spite of this gallant devotion, one can hardly refrain from suggesting that perhaps if they *could* be a little careful about the pikes of their parasols when they stop to admire the charming patterns and loves of collars in the shop windows, masculine eyes would be in less danger of being blinded to the beauties of their fair but careless assailants. If in front of the new stores going up, they *would* move on a few steps before they stop to chat, and let cowardly men escape from under the huge blocks of marple suspended in mid air, they would make us tremble less for their safety and ours. If they *would* remember that the *circle* in which they move is an exclusive one, and by the present fashion, one of great circumference, and would adapt the numbers in which they walk abreast to the exigencies of the case, they might save casting many a scowl at the clumsy owners of hurrying feet, that encroach on their long trailing robes. If, finally, they *would* affect a little less of the visered helmet for the head, they would look much prettier, and lead many an old hook upon which to hang a complaint against the utter perfection of their beauty and their taste.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The Seventy-first Regiment has been for some time without a Lieutenant-Colonel, the late occupant of that post, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, having been promoted to the command of the recently reorganized Twelfth Regiment. Last evening the officers of the Seventy-first, held a meeting at the Armory, in order to select from among their number a suitable person to fill the vacant office. There was a good attendance, and the members seemed to take a lively interest in the result, the nominee of the caucus being looked upon as the successor of Col. BUTTERFIELD. On the first ballot, Capt. ALEX. P. KINNAN, of Company G, received a majority of the votes, and he was then unanimously nominated. The choice seemed to give general satisfaction to all the interested parties. Much regret was expressed at the loss of Col. BUTTERFIELD, who was regarded as a good officer, and it is to be hoped that should Capt. KINNAN consent to accept, the position he will be as acceptable to the Regiment as the old Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF INFANTS.—Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, last evening delivered the tenth of a course of lectures on law, before the students of the law department of the New-York University. His subject was "The Relation of Guardian and Ward, and Infancy." He considered the privileges and disabilities of minors under the common law, under the civil or Roman law, under the Louisiana Code, and, fourthly, under the existing law of the State of New-York; and he considered their liabilities under the civil and criminal law, and under our own laws. Finally, he discussed the unsettled question, whether persons under age in the United States Army are entitled to a discharge. He examined the recent decision of Judge HILTON, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which it is held that such infants are not entitled to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and expressed his dissent from the positions therein maintained. The lecture was a very interesting one, and the listeners were numerous and gratified.

THE LAKE UNDERWRITERS.—The Sixth Annual Convention of the Board of Lake Underwriters closed their labors on Monday, in this City, and adjourned to meet again in the same place on the third Monday in February next. The organization remains about the same as last year, the following changes being only made: A close revision of the classification of property, general merchandise, railroad iron, &c., being placed in the second class with flour, &c., which fixes but one tariff *to* and *from* the West, and is equivalent to a reduction of rates on those articles, and is a decided improvement. Members to have discretionary power as to the tariff rates. Capt. E. P. DOER, JOHN N. GARDNER and JOHN D. JONES were chosen the Executive Committee, and D. P. DOBBINS, of Buffalo, the Secretary for the ensuing year.

UNION PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the Union Party, in this City, held a meeting at their rooms, last evening. The President, CHAUNCEY W. MOORE, occupied the chair, and the attendance of members was very large. After the usual routine business had been transacted, A. M. BININGER, Esq., a delegate from the Committee to the Richmond Convention, reported his experiences there, giving a highly flattering account of the general enthusiasm which prevailed, and of the general feeling in favor of a Constitutional Union Party. Information regarding the organization of Union Clubs in various parts of the State, was received, and short addresses made by various gentlemen. What other business the Committee transacted, was strictly private.

A SUICIDE FRUSTRATED.—ANDREW MCCARTY, a dissolute old man, was detected yesterday afternoon in the act of hanging himself from the limb of a tree, at the foot of West Forty-ninth-street. When discovered by Officer TOMPKINS, of the Twenty-second Ward, he had one end of the rope around his neck and was making efforts to throw the other end over the limb. The miserable old man was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Justice KELLY committed him to the care of the Almshouse Governors.

DYING BURGLAR.—CHARLES MURPHY, the burglar who jumped from the fifth story of No. 540 Pearl-street, on Saturday night, is very low, and the surgeons at the New-York Hospital have no hopes of his recovery. It is asserted that he has a brother who is a director of one of the banks of this City, and that the name of CHARLES MURPHY is assumed. The police have, however, failed to ascertain his real name.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER APPREHENDED.—DIEDRICH DAMMANN, the barkeeper charged with having murdered RICHARD GUERCKEN, in a Washington-street drinking saloon, was apprehended by Capt. DOWLING, last evening, in a grocery store in Mulberry-street. He claims that the act was done in self-defence.

THE MISSING MAN.—The Police have succeeded in discovering traces of Hon. S. D. NORTHWAY, of Norwalk, Conn., whose mysterious disappearance was noticed in the TIMES of yesterday. He has undoubtedly gone to Kansas, upon what impulse, honorable or dishonorable, remains to be discovered.

A FORTHCOMING STORY.—Miss LUCY A. RANDALL, daughter of the City Superintendent of Public Schools, is writing a serial tale for the New-York *Weekly*. The proprietors announce that its publication will be commenced in two or three weeks.

FINE ARTS.—Mr. HALL'S collection is to be sold this evening, at the Academy Rooms, corner Tenth-street and Fourth-avenue. We need only call attention to this fact to induce all who wish to secure choice small pictures to be present.

A PARDON FOR ANDREW STEVENS.—Mr. GEORGE SENNOTT, of Boston, is on his way to Virginia, to endeavor to procure the pardon of STEVENS by the Legislature of that Commonwealth.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The annual business meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held in the Directors' room of the Metropolitan Bank, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Staten Island.

BURNING OF A DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—On Saturday morning last, about 3½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the mill used for grinding stuffs for dyeing purposes, belonging to the "Staten Island Dyeing and Printing Establishment," on the dock at Factoryville. The building was entirely destroyed. The oldest part of the mill was erected over sixty years ago, but was still a very substantial structure—the timber being solid oak. Persons were engaged there until a very late hour of the night, and the disaster is generally attributed to accident. The exact loss it is difficult to ascertain; probably $1,000 will cover the loss of the Company, and $500 that sustained by private individuals. All parties are insured.—*Richmond County Gazette.*

On the 24th, a man who was deaf, or determined to commit suicide, was run over by a train on the Central Road, near Fort Plain. He kept on the track in spite of the repeated blowing of the whistle,

Civilization before the Reformation.

A LECTURE BY RIGHT REV. DR. SPALDING.

Right Rev. Dr. SPALDING, of Louisville, Ky., delivered a lecture in the main hall of Cooper Institute last evening, before the Catholic Library Association. The platform was occupied by CHAS. O'CONOR and a number of Fathers in the Catholic Church, and besides the Association, there was a very good and a very appreciative audience. The subject of the reverend lecturer was "European Civilization before the Reformation." Civilization he defined to be liberty reclaimed from barbarism; and as apparent, among other things, in refinement and gentleness of manners. The date of the starting point of all civilization he fixed from the fall of Rome; and from that he would speak, first, of Roman Pagan civilization, and, second, of modern Christian civilization. Pagan Rome, he said, did not know even the definition of humanity, charity, or mercy. It enriched itself by impoverishing others, and sought its own aggrandizement in the abasement of those against whom it fought. Christian civilization lifted up and humanized, and for that Christian civilization they were indebted to the Catholic Church. Modern Christianity arose and came gradually over a sea of barbarism. They all knew how in the earlier times the barbarian hordes went forth and laid waste the whole face of Europe; and they knew, too, that the old Roman Empire was crushed—they knew also that there was then in the world that which should never be prevailed against—[applause]—and that the living Church, which had for a time to lend its head to barbarism, at length conquered the conquerors of Rome. [Applause.] From the fifth to the twelfth century that living Church sent out missionaries of her faith throughout Europe. First to Ireland, where she sent her first end best, (St. Patrick,) and for three centuries afterwards Ireland was the centre of civilization. After Ireland, missionaries were sent to the nation of the Franks, to England, to Scotland, and so on until the cross was planted and the cross revered where the Roman eagles had never been. The Northerns became Catholics, but they were rude and uncultivated—they were neither refined nor gentle; and yet ere five centuries had passed the Church had reduced the wolves who came down to devour her to the gentleness of the lambs of her own flock. [Applause.] It had been said that the priests of the Church rushed into power—grasped it from the people—but the fact was, and there was excellent authority for asserting it to be so, that power was thrust upon the priests—that they were asked to take it. It was the priests who originated deliberative bodies, and through them improved the barbarian mind. It was the Church that broke down the Feudal system, under which border war was the rule and peace the exception; it was the Church that, when they were engaged in the destruction of each other, proclaimed the truce of God. Then came the development of the spirit of chivalry to protect the weak against the strong, and particularly the weaker sex against wrong from the stronger. And when in jousts and tournaments there were injury and death, it was the Church that proclaimed either a great modification in their conduct, or their entire abolishment. [Applause.] At the time of which he was speaking, it must be borne in mind that the great mass of the people were serfs, who could be slain by their masters for the most trivial crimes; and, as a provision against that, it was the Church that proclaimed the asylum to which they could flee, and where, once within its walls, no one dared to molest them. [Applause.] It was through the instrumentality of the Church, too, that the serf system was broken down, and that it in the main had ceased during the fourteenth century. In Russia such was not the case, for Russia had separated from the Catholic Church in the eleventh century. They opposed the Pope, and they are serfs still. In fact, so strongly were they opposed to him, that, when he changed the calendar, as astronomy and intelligence dictated, they refused to accept the change, and ever since had been twelve days behind. Such was a part of the civilizing influences of Christianity in what some were pleased to call the Dark Ages. It was not exactly the civilization we were getting now. Now we were being civilized *down* into coal mines, and gold mines, and so on; it was not *upward* to God, as was the civilization of the so-called Dark Ages. [Applause.] All Europe was even now strewn with the monuments of the Christian refinement and benevolence of those ages. [Applause.] It was through the Church, and at that time, that literature and art were developed. There were three prominent causes that contributed to the development of literature and art. The first was the preservation of the Latin language in the Church service; second, the monastic institute, and third, pilgrimages. The Church service being in Latin, the priests must learn the Latin language. In the monasteries the monks copied the Bible and the valuable literature of the time; and by pilgrimages valuable knowledge was acquired and spread abroad. He would make an assertion which, to some, might seem hazardous, but which he believed to be fully true; and that was, that during the three centuries that preceded the Reformation, there were more great inventions than during the three succeeding centuries. Cotton paper was known and used in the tenth century, and linen paper in the fourteenth. Clocks were made by monks in the tenth century, and watches in the fourteenth. Musical notes were written in the twelfth century, and organs were made at the same time. And there were three other inventions to which he would call special attention. First there was the discovery of gunpowder; second, the mariner's compass, and, third, the art of printing—and all these in the *Dark Ages*. [Applause.] Gunpowder itself had changed the face of the world. It had changed entirely the art of war. Formerly men rushed at each other with the sword, and the struggle ended only with the life of one or the other of the combatants. Since the discovery and use of gunpowder in war, the average of deaths in battle had not been one to five. Then, was it not owing to the discovery of the mariner's compass that they were sitting there that night?—was it not by the mariner's compass that new lands were discovered—that this land of ours became known to Civilization, and our great Republic reared. [Applause.] Where could they point to an invention that had been as gigantic, as grand in its good results? The electric telegraph was a great invention, but it could not compare with the mariner's compass. Then, the art of printing, which was said to have been understood as early as the 11th century, might well outweigh in importance all the inventions since the Reformation. [Applause.] He would ask what the condition of Europe was at the time of the Reformation? Why, it was the second Augustine Age. It was in that age that ERASMUS came forth in his brilliant, classical style, to lash vice, and sometimes virtue. It was then that other ornaments of literature arose and mind was improving; and it was then that the so-called Reformation came, and set men to grumbling and fighting, instead of improving. In the first great literary epoch—the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries—Catholic Spain produced a CERVANTES, and Catholic France excelled in literature, but it was not until the eighteenth that England produced her ADDISON and others. And Germany made no advance until the middle of the last century. Talk to him of the light that had been shed over the earth by the *blessed* Reformation. [Applause.] Under the third division of his discourse he spoke of civil liberty, the current theory in relation to which was, that it did not exist during the so-called Dark Ages. In the first place, there was the Crusades, which in the twelfth century did what had not been done before they united Europe. It was then that the maxim was laid down which had been so well spoken by our own WASHINGTON—"United we stand, divided we fall." And it was to Pope URBAN that they were indebted for that. [Applause.] It was Pope URBAN who told assembled Europe: "You are wasting each others lives, while the Mahomedan is marching upon us." It was Pope URBAN who told them to bury their enmities and unite that the Cross might be strong against the Crescent—and they gathered beneath the Cross and triumphed. If we were not Mahomedans or the children of Mahomedans we owed it to the Popes and to the Crusaders. The very possibility of being free, then, we owed to the Popes. [Applause.] It was when BARBERASSOA came down upon Italy that the Italians called on the Pope to save them, which he did by driving the Northmen back again over the Alps. It was then that free cities and Republics sprang into existence, which were subsequently, under the name of liberation, menaced by the first NAPOLEON; and he feared that the liberty of the present NAPOLEON was nearer akin to the liberty of the first than the relationship of the present NAPOLEON to his uncle. [Applause.] The Republic of San Marino had stood for 1,500 years in the centre of the Papal dominions, and under the protection of the Popes, and he doubted much whether now that little Republic would like to trust itself to the protection of the present NAPOLEON. In conclusion, he said England had her *Magna Charta* and Runnymede, the *Habeas Corpus*, trial by jury, and the principle of no taxation against the consent of the people, three hundred years before the Reformation; while with it arose the first Absolute Monarchies and standing armies. And, finally, he claimed that in the best of our own Generals of the Revolution as many Catholic names would be found as any other. The Reformation, he said, had never founded a Republic; the most that could be said of it was that it had a share in founding ours.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SOCIAL SOIREE.—The regular monthly musical and social *soirée* of the Young Men's Christian Association was held, last evening, at the rooms of the Association, Brooklyn Institute. The rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen—the fair sex predominating. The exercises at these monthly gatherings are not regular. Sometimes there are music, and addresses, and conversation, and at other times there is music and conversation, without the addresses. Such was the case last evening. The programme consisted of:

1. *Overture*—Piano forte—Mr. PHELPS.
2. *Quartette*—"Come Holy Spirit"—Mrs. PARSONS, Miss MIDDLETON, Messrs. LORD and COLTON.
3. *Solo*—Flute—Mr. KIMBERLY.
4. *Song*—"You Say We Part Forever"—Mrs. PARSONS.
5. *Comic Ballad*—Mr. SWIFT.

This constituted the earlier half. After refreshments the remainder of the card was disposed of. The music was well rendered and the singing was in good taste.

A gentleman stated that the project for a new building was going forward and there was a good prospect of success, and that the draft of an act of incorporation had been prepared to lay before the present Legislature.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before Judge GARRISON and Justices STILWELL and STEYKER.—In this Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: ANDREW LEWIS pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years and three months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing; JAMES MAHENN pleaded guilty of burglary in the second degree, and was sent to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of five years and two months. The prisoner is only 17 years of age, but has had a large experience in life which entitled him to a more lengthy term than would have otherwise been awarded for the offence. REUBEN THOMAS pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree and was sent to the County Penitentiary for four months.

NEWS ITEMS.—A little girl was accidentally run over on Myrtle-avenue yesterday and seriously injured. She was taken to the City Hospital.....Counterfeit $1 bills on the Bank of Chemung, Elmira, N. Y., were circulated in this city last evening.....In the City Court yesterday a limited divorce was granted HESTER A. GRENIER from her husband, JOHN F. GRENIER.....Last evening a bill was presented to Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, of India, by the Sabbath School attached to the Dutch Reformed Church, South Fourth-street.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening Mrs. SOPHIA LANDENHEIMER, residing at No. 96 Front-street, was fatally injured by fluid and taken to the City Hospital. She attempted to fill a lamp while the wick was on fire.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 24, 44, 69, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 63, 65, 66, 18, 22, 26, 5, 10, 12, 17, 42.

A REPENTANT CRIMINAL—SORROWFUL CONFESSION.—At Elmira, N. Y., last week, one PHILO B DAILEY, 29 years of age, who has hitherto sustained a respectable character, pleaded guilty to an assaul upon a Miss SAWYER, and was sentenced to State Prison for four years and eight months. When asked if he had anything to say, he made the following remarkable speech to the Court:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: I have a few remarks to make, though it may be useless, for I know this privilege is a mere formality. I desire the Court to take into consideration the difference between what I have been, and what I am now. In a brief space of time I have lost everything. An honorable and lucrative office, friends, money, honor, good name, liberty and health, all are gone. And yet I do not fear prison or punishment, *and for myself I ask nothing*. I urge nothing by way of mitigation. I have lost so much, and suffered so much, that it matters little to me what now becomes of me. It is a sort of gratification to me to be made aware that I am to have an abiding place anywhere, and I can only say for myself that I am determined to do the very best possible that I can under all the trying circumstances which my unhappy fate may present. But I have to urge, and earnestly solicit the Court to consider the facts I now state in connection with the length of time for which I may be imprisoned. I have aged parents who are and have been for years, entirely dependent upon me for a portion of their support, and for that protection and care which devolves upon an only son. I have ever tried to perform my duty to them, and a member of this honorable Bar, now present, will bear me witness that I expended even to my last penny in performing that duty. Even more, I mortgaged the last pieces of property down to small trinkets of little value save to me, to obtain money for their wants. Would to God I could have done more and better for them! In view of their necessities and my duty to them, I ask and respectfully urge the Court to use that leniency in inflicting sentence which these circumstances demand. For myself, I repeat, I have nothing to say. I shall be perfectly satisfied with the sentence which the Court deems proper to inflict, and I will endeavor to perform it faithfully.

SPIRITING A CHILD AWAY.—On Thursday last, Mrs. ROWLAND was arrested in Albany by Capt. BRENNAN, who had received a dispatch signed R. ROWLAND, and dated in this City, alleging that the woman had deprived him of the custody of his child, a little girl, 8 years old, who was with her mother when arrested. Two hearings were had before Justice WOLFORD, in Albany, without any decision having been arrived at, and yesterday, when the case came up for the third time, the Judge decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case. The *Journal* says:

"For upwards of five minutes after this decision had been rendered, the parties remained seated together until there was a slight movement of feet near the door. Almost in the twinkling of an eye, a man, whose name we are not permitted to use, took the child up in his arms and left the room, with the mother's injunction to take care of it. This was followed by a general rush towards the door. Mr. ROWLAND and his counsel were jostled about by the crowd, and so retarded that they did not reach the sidewalk until just as the carriage containing the child was starting up Washington-avenue. Mr. ROWLAND clung to it a short distance up the hill, and by a sudden movement forward of the horses he was thrown lengthwise into a heap of mud. The entire audience appeared to sympathize with the mother, and when Mr. ROWLAND lost his hold of the carriage a shout of gladness echoed within and without the City Hall. All appeared pleased with the manner in which the affair had terminated, and many wished that the father would never see his child again. Mrs. ROWLAND returned to the Delavan House and Mr. ROWLAND procured a team and went in pursuit of his daughter. The little girl is now probably on her way to St. Louis, as the carriage reached Schenectady in time to meet the train. The distance was run in less than an hour by JAMES COATES.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDS